

SELECTIONS

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No. CX.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED

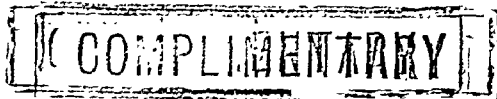
WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the Year 1872-73.

BY COLONEL J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,

OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.



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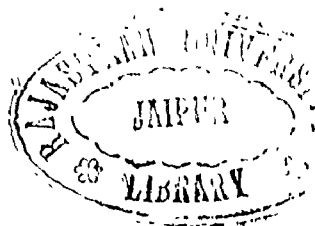


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CHAPTER I.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

1. There was an average outturn of crops; the total fall of rain was 37·9 inches. The price of grain at Morar and Gwalior is higher than it was last year in consequence of a portion of the rubbee crops having been destroyed in the ear. The hot season was unusually mild, and the public health very good. There were no epidemics.

2. Major Impey observes that the two most important political events which occurred during the year under report were—

I.—The cancelment by the Maharaja Sindia of the adoption of Ranojee Rao Sindia as his son and heir.

II.—The contribution of loans by His Highness to Her Majesty's Government for two State Railways.

The Government of India has been already informed of the circumstances under which the Maharaja was desirous of cancelling the adoption he had made, and it is merely necessary to record that Sindia appreciated the support he received in the execution of this measure, and that he frequently expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the counsel and support afforded to him by His Excellency the Viceroy.

In September 1872 His Highness offered a loan of 75 lakhs of Rupees at 4 per cent. interest for the construction by the Government of India of a State Railway between Agra and Gwalior. This offer was accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy were tendered to Sindia for this liberal and spirited measure. The agreement regarding the cession of land, jurisdiction, and traffic was drawn up and signed by General Daly, Agent, Governor-General for Central India, and the Dewan of Gwalior.

His Highness has also offered another loan of 75 lakhs for the construction of a State Railway between Indore and Neemuch. This loan has also been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the conditions were drawn up on exactly similar terms to those of the Agra and Gwalior line. Preliminary surveys on both these lines of railway have been completed, and the construction of them will, it is hoped, soon receive the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

3. It is satisfactory to notice that the relations between His Highness Maharaja Sindia and Major Impey, Officiating Political Agent at Gwalior, have been and continue to be of the most friendly nature. The Maharaja's health during the year has been good.

4. His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar at Bombay in November last, and took part as Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

5. While in Bombay Sindia gave a banquet in the Albert Hall in honor of His Excellency the Viceroy, which will be long remembered for the elegance and taste of its arrangements supported by an unstinted expenditure.

6. General Daly, Agent, Governor-General for Central India, visited Gwalior on his tour in January last, and was received with much cordiality by His Highness. Major Impey details the events of the Camp of Exercise held by Sindia in February 1873. The force employed consisted of—

5,000 Infantry.

3,470 Cavalry.

40 Guns, Horse and Bullock Batteries; three heavy (Elephant).

The operations passed off to His Highness' entire satisfaction. The Camp of Exercise was not broken up until the 2nd March, having commenced on 29th January.

7. The Maharaja has been for some time absent from his capital. He has visited Agra, Cawnpoor, and Moradabad, and was hospitably entertained by the Nawab of Rampoor.

8. The income of the Gwalior State for the year is shown as Rupees 85,49,619-7-7, and the expenditure as Rupees 94,14,614-15-4; the excess of expenditure over income is due to large outlays on public works.

9. *Petty Chiefs, Thakoors, &c.*—The call made by the Gwalior Durbar on the Chiefs who owe allegiance to Maharaja Sindia for the payment of road and educational cesses has met with much opposition from the Chiefs concerned. The Government of India has decided that these feudatory Chiefs are fairly liable to the Durbar for these imposts. The fact, however, of the rate at which these cesses are to be levied not being fixed has given rise to dispute and opposition. The Chief of Sirsee has produced a Sunnud, the existence of which was previously unknown, which absolves him from all tribute to Gwalior, though he formerly was understood to pay Sindia one-fourth of his revenue.

This Sunnud has been authenticated and acknowledged and incorporated with the Treaties and Engagements. A question arose as to whether the tribute due to Sindia by the Raja of Seetamow should be paid at Gwalior or at Mundissore. As there was no specific arrangement that the tribute should be paid at Gwalior, His Highness has acceded to the receipt of the amount by drafts on Mundissore.

10. Major Impey was appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Gwalior in December last on the appointment of Colonel Hutchinson to Meywar.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

11. The general conditions of the States under this Agency have been satisfactory.

Dacoity has decreased greatly owing chiefly to the occupation by troops of the dense jungles on the frontiers of Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior territory, where marauders used formerly to find shelter and protection.

The rain-fall was much below the average, but the crops were unusually good. The districts have been comparatively free from disease, though the large towns have suffered slightly from small-pox.

12. *Bhopal.*—The Political Agent conferred, in a Durbar held on the 15th October last, the title of Nawab sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy on the husband of the Begum.

In November Her Highness went to Bombay and was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Colonel Osborne reports that there have been many changes among the State officials during the year. The Commander-in-Chief has been dismissed.

13. *Rajghur*.—His Excellency the Viceroy having been pleased to confer on the Chief the title of Nawab the Political Agent held a Durbar at Rajghur on the 26th December and presented him with the Sunnud, for which the Nawab expressed his gratitude to Her Majesty's Government. The long-standing question regarding the relations of the Chief being turned out of their caste was satisfactorily settled by arrangements made through the medium of the Political Agent between the Chiefs of Muxoodunghur and Kilcheepoor and the Nawab of Rajghur, who readily agreed to pay Rupees 5,000 for the cost of a feast which re-admitted his relatives and jaghiredars to their caste rights which they had forfeited by his change of religion.

The administration of the State is reported to be satisfactory.

14. *Nursinghur*.—The Chief Hunwunt Sing died on the last day of the year under report, 31st March 1873, from general weakness and paralysis. The title of Raja conferred on the Chief by His Excellency the Viceroy was conveyed to him in a Sunnud which was delivered to him by the Political Agent on the 31st December. The Chief, who from old age and paralysis could hardly speak, expressed his loyalty to Her Majesty's Government, and his gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for the honor conferred upon him.

The succession of his grandson, Pertab Sing, has since been acknowledged and sanctioned by the Government of India.

15. *Kilcheepoor, Koorwaie, Mahomedghur, Basoda*.—The above States have all been satisfactorily administered during the year under report.

16. *Muxoodunghur*.—Colonel Osborne purposes visiting Muxoodunghur during the next cold season, when a report as to the actual condition of the State will be forwarded.

17. *Putharee and Lurawut*.—Both these petty States are under the direct management of the Baopal Political Agency, and both have profited by the supervision exercised over them.

18. *Sindia and Holkar's Districts*. These districts have been well administered, though the Political Agent still complains of dilatoriness on the part of the Gwalior officials in meeting his requisitions, &c.

19. *Seronj*.—Colonel Osborne writes of the grievances of the Ex-Jaghiredar of Oonarsee, who, as was reported last year, seized the town of Oonarsee. Since Colonel Osborne's report was written the Tonk Durbar has made a satisfactory settlement of the case.

20. *Sarungpoor*.—This district of Dewas is still unsatisfactorily managed, and continues to be a refuge for dacoits and thieves owing to the apathy of the local officials.

21. *Guaranteed Thakoors*.—The Political Agent's reports on these Thakoors contain no points calling for special attention.

22. *Bundelcund Agency*.—The past season has been unfavorable. A heavy and continuous fall of rain, followed by a sudden cessation and much heat, caused a failure in nearly all the crops. This following on the preceding bad year has caused a very considerable rise in the price of grain, and Dr. Stratton is apprehensive of a famine.

The public health in Bundelcund was generally good, though fever was prevalent in many places, and the State of Duttia suffered much from dengue.

One Chief, Rao Gobind Dass, Jaghiredar of Behut, died during the year. He has been succeeded by his son, Rao Mahoom Sing.

23. *Oorcha or Tehree*.—This State has suffered much from the late unfavorable seasons. The financial condition of the State is bad and roads and other public works are, Dr. Stratton observes, a crying want. The differences between the Chief and his Thakoors have mostly subsided for the present.

24. *Duttia and Sumpthar*.—The Political Agent remarks that there is nothing sufficiently new or noticeable to report on these two States.

25. *Punnah*.—The young Maharaja is reported to be doing well. He made a tour to Calcutta and other large places during the year, and it is to be hoped he profited by what he saw.

26. *Ajighur* suffered very severely from the bad season. The State is still involved in debt. The Chief is making efforts to extricate himself from difficulties, but this, Dr. Stratton considers, is a difficult task, rendered more difficult by continuous unfavorable seasons.

27. *Bijawur*.—The Chief is still in difficulties. The Political Agent lately examined into the state of affairs and found that for the past few years the resources of the State had been gradually diminishing; unfavorable seasons and scant crop in part account for the deficiency, but the changeable disposition of the Chief and the intrigues caused by a perpetual alteration in officials have much to say to the present bad condition of the State.

28. *Chutterpoor*.—Here also unfavorable years have produced great distress. Dr. Stratton eulogizes Chowbey Dhunput Rai, the Superintendent of the State, but want of funds is the chief cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of Chutterpoor.

29. *Logassee*.—This jaghire has profited by the excellent supervision exercised by Rai Purnesreedass, the manager. The young Chief is learning a little, but prefers sport to literature.

BAGHELCOUND AGENCY.

30. Major Bannerman submits the first report of this Agency and commences with a detail of the States under his charge, showing the population, and revenue of each, and giving a short geographical description of Baghelcund.

The crops throughout the Agency were hardly up to the average. The general health was good, although from August to November dengue was almost universal in the cities of Rewah and Myhere.

One case of suttee and one of manoosmaree occurred during the year under report. The case of suttee was reported to the Government of India.

31. *Rewah*.—Major Bannerman gives a brief account of the present condition of the State. A scheme for the improvement of State management, embracing a revision and reduction of establishment, was prepared after much enquiry and consideration by the Officiating Political Agent in consultation with Sir Dinkur Rao, but although the measures proposed were highly approved of by the Maharaja, little or nothing has been done by him to carry them into execution. The system of revenue collection and the administration of justice are the most important points calling for reform in the State. The revenue is estimated at about 26 lakhs, but of this sum no less than 16 lakhs is alienated in jaghires, religious and charitable grants, &c. The chief evil in the revenue administration appears to be the variety of system in vogue for the lease of villages belonging to the State. There is no attempt at regular method, the custom in some cases being to farm out large districts to contractors for lump sums; in others to let one or two villages to individuals while the zemindaree, assameewar, chouth and oobaree tenures are in force in other parts of the State. In the same manner with regard to the administration of justice, the plan devised by Major Bannerman and Sir Dinkur Rao was, although at first highly approved by His Highness, summarily abolished, and other arrangements instituted. The debts of the State were reported to be about 17 lakhs of rupees, but this sum was, under a searching and able enquiry instituted by Major Bannerman, reduced to Rupees 6,73,611, which has been paid from the 10 lakhs advanced by the Government of India as a loan to the Maharaja.

32. *Nagode*.—The management of this State is reported to be very bad. The relations between the Chief and his oobareedars are highly unsatisfactory, and the State is involved in debt. The eldest son of the Chief is reported to be intelligent and well conducted and anxious to assume some of the authority of administration.

33. *Myhere*.—The management is well conducted, and the Chief is active and intelligent and on the whole amenable to good advice. The system of administration inaugurated when the State was under British management has been kept up to a great extent.

34. *Sohawul*.—The Chief is perpetually involved in quarrels and disputes with his relatives and oobareedars. Of a total rent-roll of Rupees 84,233, the Chief receives only Rupees 30,000, the balance being distributed among jaghires and rent-free holdings. The dispute between Sohawul and the Thakoor of Ryegaon, who holds 49 villages free in jaghire from the Chief, has already been separately reported on in this Office letter No. 53P-210, dated 12th July 1873, and requires no further comment.

35. *Kotee*.—The management of this State is satisfactory, and the Chief and his Kamdars conduct affairs well together.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

36. The year passed in peace and prosperity. There was but little sickness, though cholera visited Oojein, Rutlam, and a few other places during the hot weather, and 21 Europeans and 115 Natives of the Neemuch garrison died of the disease. The autumn crops were good, the rain-fall though lighter than usual was well distributed over the country. A heavy and unusual fall of rain in February caused some little damage

to the opium and gram crop; the wheat harvest was good. Dacoity and highway robbery have been less prevalent than in former years. Colonel Watson notices the occurrence of a very well-planned dacoity within twelve miles of Augur, when a band of armed men attacked a convoy of treasure, killed one man and wounded others, and carried off the whole of the treasure amounting to Rupees 46,000 in value. It is satisfactory to be able to report that 19 Meenas have been convicted of this dacoity, owing to the excellent detective powers of Ressaldar-Major Isree Persaud, who traced and found the robbers in the Goorgaon district.

37. *Rutlam*.—The report on the management of this State by Khan Bahadur Meer Shahamut Ali, C.S.I., is attached to that of the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

There has been no marked increase in the population. Two destructive fires broke out in the city of Rutlam, causing damage to the extent of a lakh of rupees. The sanitary condition of the town is excellent, and the people both in the towns and in the country happy and prosperous under the beneficial rule of the Native Superintendent.

Legislation, both Civil and Criminal, has been satisfactorily administered; there has been but little serious crime. The annual cost of the prisoners in the jail has been reduced from Rupees 114 to Rupees 95 per head. The rains were plentiful, but somewhat unseasonable; the mucca and opium crops suffered from the severity of the showers.

The financial condition of the State continues to improve, the debt, which in last year's report was shown as Rupees 97,000, will, it is hoped, by the end of the official year be entirely cleared off.

The Superintendent reports that the behaviour of the young Raja is good; his health and strength have been much improved of late by his predilection for sport and manly exercises. It seems, however, that his associates at Rutlam are not calculated to improve his mind or his morals, and Meer Shahamut Ali advocates his occasional removal from home influences to Indore; arrangements will be made to carry out this proposal. The difficulty has always been the want of suitable house accommodation at Indore.

38. *Jowra*.—The marriage of the Nawab to a daughter of his cousin, Mahomed Busheer Khan, was celebrated with great rejoicings and festivities in February last, the Political Agent and several officers being present at Jowra at the time. The Political Agent brings to notice the assiduous and devoted endeavours of Captain F. A. Wilson (Guardian and Tutor) to improve the Nawab's mind and strengthen his character. The management of the State has been excellently conducted by the worthy Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan.

39. *Seetamhow*.—The Raja is genial, loyal and friendly in his relations with the Political Agent and the British Government. His State still suffers from poverty, caused chiefly by the large tribute, Rupees 55,000, he yearly pays to Sindia. The land is stony, and the income of the State consequently small and not susceptible of much increase.

Locusts visited Seetamhow and caused much injury to the crops, and the unusually heavy rain in February destroyed much of the opium.

40. *Sillana*.—Nothing has been done in the way of improvement or advance in the State, but it is satisfactory to note that Colonel

Watson reports a slight change for the better in the character of the Chief, who has lately paid more attention to the affairs of the State, but he has no honest or capable officials to conduct the duties of administration. The Chief visited Bombay after the Viceregal Durbar at Burwae last December.

41. *Pergunnahs of Sindia, Holkar, Dewass and Tonk.*—There has been nothing worthy of note in these pergunnahs during the year under report. Boundary disputes and the dilatoriness of vakeels are remarked upon.

BHEEL AGENCY.

42. Major Kincaid, who was appointed in March 1872 to officiate for Major Bannerman, submits the annual report of this Agency. He describes the general characteristics of the Bheel population and refers to the disturbance in the Dassanna district, caused by the outlawry of Jugtia, a turbulent Bheel who caused much trouble for some months, but was at length obliged to give himself up to the Superintendent of Burwanea. This disturbance on the frontiers of Ali Rajpoor, Burwanea, and Holkar's district of Chiculda, in addition to an unusually bad season, caused some little unsettled feeling among the Bheels. Major Kincaid, however, reports that his visit to the district and personal intercourse with the Bheels had the effect of making matters straight. It is probable that Jugtia's capture and dismissal to the Andamans on a life sentence for his past offences had also a somewhat deterrent effect on such Bheels as might have felt previously disposed to follow his example.

The general health of the Agency appears to have been good, though cholera visited Dhar. The harvest was below the average, the wheat and opium crops being much injured by the fall of rain in February last.

43. *Dhar.*—A disturbance caused by agrarian difference was amicably settled by the arbitration of the Officiating Bheel Agent. Major Kincaid speaks in high terms of the Raja's gentle and charitable disposition, and thinks that if he moved more among his people and paid closer attention to business he would be a most popular Ruler. The Raja has given sums amounting to Rupees 1,10,000 for public works to be constructed by the British Government.

During the monsoon he visited Indore and Mhow and subscribed largely to charitable and religious institutions. The revenue of the State was a little over 6½ lakhs and the expenditure Rupees 5,33,000. This is a balance of Rupees 5,30,000 invested in Government paper.

44. *Bukhtghur.*—This petty State is under supervision. The Administration, however, does not seem to be satisfactory. The receipts were Rupees 61,805-6-9 and the expenditure Rupees 48,073-3-6. The debt has been reduced from Rupees 27,721-4-9 to Rupees 22,631-9-6.

45. *Jhaboia.*—The State continues to be well administered. The expenditure, however, seems to have exceeded the income, and there seems to be a prospect of financial difficulty. The Minister Jowala Persaud is an able man, but does not receive full support from the Chief. New arrangements are proposed, and it is hoped will be productive of beneficial results.

46. *Ali Rajpooor*.—Major Kincaid reviews the advantages that the State has gained from the able management of Nujjuf Khan, the Native Superintendent. Order has been completely restored, the revenue doubled, and the State debt reduced from Rupees 1,60,000 to Rupees 9,495, and all this has been done within four years of Nujjuf Khan's administration.

During the year under review there has, however, been a very considerable falling-off in the receipts, as compared with last year, and this chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue and Sayer. More than Rupees 15,000 of revenue was uncollected. Major Kincaid gives various reasons for this deficit, but there can be little doubt that there is something radically wrong in the assess-

	<i>Receipts.</i>	
1871-72	Rs.	1,20,952
1872-73	Rs.	1,04,745
Decrease	Rs.	16,207

ment of land when the rents are liable to such fluctuations as that here shown to have taken place in one year. The decrease in Sayer revenue is easier to account for and is not so significant an item. The expenditure was Rupees 1,09,185 as compared with Rupees 1,69,091 in 1871-72.

The working of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been satisfactory, and the report on education shows that much advance has been made in that line since the supervision of the State.

47. *Mutwarh*.—This small State has also been well managed during the year by Nujjuf Khan. The income was Rupees 3,679, and expenditure Rupees 3,226.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

48. *Maunpooor Pergunnah*.—The total revenue was Rupees 8,556, and the expenditure Rupees 4,953.

The condition of the pergunnah cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Of a large amount of land only a comparatively insignificant portion is under cultivation, and the prosperity of the district bears but a poor comparison with that of surrounding Native territory. The malgoozaree system leaves too much in the hands of the heads of village communities, and the Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent reports on the dishonest practices extending over some years of a Putwarree, who contrived to appropriate Rupees 1,300 belonging to villages, the accounts of which were kept by him. 219 beegahs of land have been brought under cultivation for the first time. 27 cultivators have settled in the pergunnah, 6 new wells have been dug, and 7 old ones repaired and made useful.

49. *Burwanee*.—The report on this State is satisfactory. Lieutenant Barr notices the excellent work performed during his tenure of the office of Native Superintendent by Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram. The revenue for the year was Rupees 93,677; the expenditure Rupees 89,836.

Rupees 1,28,858 is the total cash balance; of this Rupees one lakh is invested in Government paper. The general health was good; the crops above the average.

BHOOMIAHS.

50. *Jamnia*.—The estate of the Bhoomiah continues well managed. The revenue was Rupees 15,369; expenditure (including Rupees 2,500

devoted to the payment of the debt) Rupees 12,253, showing a balance of Rupees 3,116. The Bhoomiah is still at school at Indore. He is sharp and intelligent. The other Bhoomiahs under this Agency have been well conducted.

51. *Holkar's Districts*.—The Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent reports that there is still much difficulty in obtaining replies to references made to Indore officials, but it is hoped an improvement in this respect will be instituted under Sir Mahadeva Rao's rule.

52. *Bombay and Agra Road*.—The traffic has somewhat decreased during the year, but the receipts are still in advance of the expenditure on Road, Police, &c.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.

53. The general administration of the petty States included in this Assistant Agency was satisfactory.

54. *Jaghire of Miana and Arrone (Gwalior)*.—The Political Assistant remarks on the excessive duties levied in this district, which are wholly unauthorized, and solely for the profit of the jaghiredar. The attention of the Gwalior Durbar has been called to the fact; and it is hoped a remedy will soon be applied.

55. *Sirsee*.—The late Dewan died in October last. The present Dewan is a minor, in consequence of which the Political Assistant has appointed his eldest uncle to manage affairs. The revenue will be received and disbursed by a respectable banker of Goona.

56. *Dhanaoda*.—The Chief has great difficulty in managing his affairs, while his property is the finest in the neighbourhood.

57. *Schools*.—The Political Assistant calls attention to the fact that a good school is most urgently required.

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL.

58. The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended to portions of the Central India Agency during 1872-73 :

Act XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866 to the Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch.

Act XXI of 1869 to the Cantonment of Nowgong and to Sehore.

59.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

Class of Court.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1872-73.			
	Pending at close of 1871-72.	Filed during 1872-73.	Total.	Disposed of during 1872-73.	Pending at close of 1872-73.	Value.		Average cost of conduct.	
Political Officers ...	88	863	951	863	88	<i>Rs.</i> 68,947	<i>a. p.</i> 7 0	<i>Rs.</i> 5 15	<i>p.</i> 5
Cantonment Magistrates ...	591	3,076	3,667	3,361	306	1,21,385	12 7	5 9	7
Total ...	679	3,939	4,618	4,224	394	1,90,333	3 7	5 12	6

The foregoing statement shows a slight decrease in the number of suits filed and disposed of during the year as compared with the Returns for 1871-72.

The number of suits filed last year in the Courts of Political Officers was 1,008 : this year the number is 863 ; in the Cantonment Courts the number last year was 3,305 : this year 3076. 863 cases were disposed of during the year in the Political Courts to 970 last year, and 3,361 in Cantonment Courts to 3,414 during 1871-72.

There were 88 cases pending in the Courts of Political Officers at the close of this year to 88 last year, and 306 in Cantonment Courts this year to 591 at the close of 1871-72. The total value of suits has decreased from Rupees 2,57,600-4-2 to Rupees 1,90,333-3-7. The average cost of conduct of each suit was Rupees 5-15-5 in the Political Courts to Rupees 7-11-2 last year, and Rupees 5-9-7 in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates to Rupees 7-10-6 last year. The average duration of civil suits was 4·74 days in the Political Courts and 2·66 days in the Civil Courts of Cantonment Magistrates to 9·18 and 3·29 days respectively of last year, a marked improvement considering the difficulty in obtaining the ready attendance of witnesses from Native territory.

The working of the Civil Courts throughout the Agency has been efficiently carried on. Captain Mayne was relieved of the officiating duties of Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Lester. The number of suits filed in the Mhow Courts was about equal to the aggregate of those in the Courts at Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

60. The annexed Statement shows the total number of persons tried in the Criminal Courts within the Central India Agency, with a detail of the crimes with which they were charged :—

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		TOTAL.
	Political Offi- cers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	18	3	21
Culpable homicide ...	6	.....	6
Dacoitee ...	80	.....	80
Receiving stolen property ...	27	12	39
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	11	.....	11
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	380	218	598
Miscellaneous offences ...	546	500	1,046
Total ...	1,068	733	1,801

1,801 persons were tried during the year; of these 1,068 were tried by Political Officers and 733 by Cantonment Magistrates. The total number of convictions was 1,108 or 61·5 per cent. of the persons brought to trial; of these five died and seven escaped from custody. The sentence of death was carried out in three cases; three persons were sentenced to transportation and three to imprisonment for life. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 91 cases chiefly in cantonments and as a punishment to juvenile offenders.

Of the 80 cases of dacoity shown in the returns 13 were tried by the Political Agent, Bhopal, and the remaining 67 cases were tried or transferred by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department at Indore. The average duration of criminal cases was 12·07 days in the Political Courts and 4·85 days in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates; 1,935 persons attended as witnesses before the different Criminal Courts: of these 1,538 were detained one day only. 32 cases remained in the Political Courts and one in Cantonment Courts at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—Police.

61. The following Statement shows the total number and cost of maintenance of Police within the Agency:—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOV- ERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNI- CIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under									
Political Officers ...	8	154	Rs. 18,995	1	157	Rs. 14,833	9	311	Rs. 33,828
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	...	...	312	25,365	...	312	25,365
Total ...	8	154	18,995	1	469	40,198	9	623	59,193

Nine mounted and 623 Foot Police are entertained in the Central India Agency at a total cost of Rupees 59,193: of this sum Rupees 18,995 is paid by Government, and the remainder is defrayed from local or State Funds. The duties of the Police have been satisfactory and their conduct good.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

62. The following Statement gives in detail the Jail statistics of the Central India Agency for the year 1872-73:—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.																		
Name of Jail.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.											Daily aver- age num- ber of pri- soners.	Annual aver- age cost of each pri- soner.
	During the year.					Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1873.	Rations of Prisoners.			Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establish- ment.	Extra Establish- ment.	Total.					
	In Jail 1st April 1872.	Admitted during the year.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.		Discharged.	Total.										
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Indore	193	233	426	6	...	203	209	217	4,639 0 11	418 1 2	717 14 8	3,612 0 0	1,196 6 8	10,493 7 5	186 10	58 5 9		
Schore	47	91	141	26	...	67	98	43	1,012 3 6	151 0 5	...	284 0 3	701 10 1	2,148 14 3	44 57	48 4 7		
Augur	13	12	24	7	...	8	16	8	411 11 0	294 15 5	89 8 0	756 0 0	...	1,553 2 5	11 24	137 15 8		
Goona	16	6	22	13	...	...	13	9	370 13 7	...	...	936 0 0	...	1,306 13 7	10 55	123 13 3
Sirdarpoor	...	5	7	12	...	...	7	6	189 0 0	27 0 0	43 0 0	84 0 0	...	341 0 0	6 00	57 0 0
Maunpoor	...	4	5	9	...	...	7	2	53 0 8	12 0 3	10 11 6	...	...	80 12 5	2 23	36 2 10
Total	277	357	634	52	1	6	291	284	9,579 13 8	903 1 3	860 2 2	5,072 0 3	1,898 0 9	15,913 2 1	260 69	76 9 8		
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups.																		
Mhow	...	315	315	99	...	...	216	315	571 2 0	...	...	...	...	571 2 0	0 87	No return.
Morar	...	13	76	89	17	...	61	69	665 12 4	432 2 11	...	1,464 0 0	...	2,561 15 3	21 47	121 5 11		
Neemuch	...	8	252	260	26	...	219	245	449 0 0	64 0 0	27 0 0	60 0 0	...	600 0 0	9 00	66 10 8		
Nowgong	...	...	38	36	18	...	14	33	53 1 6	165 12 9	7 4 0	12 0 0	...	243 2 3	1 33	184 2 0
Total	21	679	700	160	1	1	509	692	1,743 15 10	681 15 8	34 4 0	1,530 0 0	...	3,076 3 6	32 66	124 10 10		
GRAND TOTAL	298	1,036	1,334	212	2	7	791	1,012	8,323 13 6	1,565 0 11	894 6 2	7,208 0 3	1,898 0 9	19,889 5 7	293 35	100 10 3		

The returns include only the Jails and lock-ups under the direct superintendence of officers of the Agency. Native State Jails, from which no reliable returns are obtainable and over which we exercise no control, are not entered as heretofore.

The principal Jail is that at Indore under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, where the arrangements continue well conducted and the prisoners well looked after. The health and behaviour of the prisoners have been remarkably good : there were no deaths.

The total number of admissions to the Indore Jail during the year was 233. The Cantonment Jails are under the charge of the Cantonment Magistrates of each station. The daily average number of prisoners was 32·66 while the total number confined in Cantonment Jails was 700. Only one man escaped during the year under report (from the Nowgong Cantonment lock-up). The health of the prisoners was good : 7 deaths occurred among 1,353 men.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE.

63. Rupees 2,38,152 were paid on account of the capitalization of the Indore contribution to the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps. The sum of Rupees (11,00,000) eleven lakhs has been paid into the Bombay Bank in fulfilment of the terms of the Railway Loan. Tabular statements of receipts and payments Imperial and by Native States, and also of Local Funds are attached.

64. *Opium*.—The Statement in the margin shows the number of

Year ending 31st March 1873.	No. of chests.	Amount of duty.	
		Rs.	£
Estimate ...	34,000	2,01,00,000	2,010,000
Actual ...	42,688	2,56,12,800	2,561,280
Increase ...	8,688	52,12,800	521,280

cheists that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1873 and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed amounted to 42,688; representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,56,12,800, or £2,561,280. 8,688 chests (or Rupees 52,12,800) beyond the estimate were brought to scale during the year.

In addition to the above amount Rupees 16,706 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondies in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 14,580 or £1,458; thus the total cost of collecting the duty on opium is more than paid for by the stamp duty on the hoondees.

The estimate for the current year 1873-74 is 35,000 chests, and the duty Rupees 2,10,00,000 or £2,100,000.

Of the 42,688 chests brought to scales the weighments were made as follows :—

				<i>Chests.</i>
At Indore	...	...	...	18,367
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	4,020
„ Dhar	...	...	...	1,643
„ Oojein	...	...	...	13,784
„ Oodeypoor	...	...	...	4,874
TOTAL				42,688

Years.	Chests.	Amount.
1863-64	23,351	1,40,10,600
1864-65	31,932	1,91,59,200
1865-66	34,193	2,05,15,800
1866-67	29,260	1,75,56,000
1867-68	36,101	2,16,60,600
1868-69	29,787	1,78,72,200
1869-70	35,828	2,14,96,800
1870-71	37,608	2,25,64,800
1871-72	37,591	2,25,54,600
TOTAL ...	2,95,651	17,73,90,600
Average ...	32,850	1,97,10,000
Increased this year ...	9,838	59,02,800
TOTAL ...	42,688	2,56,12,800

The marginal statement shows that the number of chests for which passes were issued from this office during the year under report, contrasted with the average of nine years, shows an increase during that period of about 9,838 chests or Rupees 59,02,800, and an increase of 5,097 chests or Rupees 30,58,200 over last year's returns.

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic shows the following account :—

	Rs.
Indore from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 ...	18,367
Oojein from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 ...	13,784
TOTAL Rs. ...	32,151

This sum is credited to the Department Public Works of Central India.

1872-73.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkaree, &c. ...	66,569	15	11
Sale of Stamps ...	26,857	12	0
Judicial fees and receipts ...	1,832	9	4

Electric Telegraph and Postal Collections including sale of Stamps.

Electric Telegraph ...	Rs. 48,656	10	0
Postal ...	1,33,609	14	3
		1,82,266	8 3
Miscellaneous ...		2,87,646	9 4
Grand Total ...		5,65,173	6 10

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingents ...	2,04,411	8	11
Tributes assigned to British Government ...	3,50,303	4	3
Tributes paid through British Government ...	2,44,260	13	6
Fixed payments for istumrar land ...	.....	
Grand Total ...	7,98,975	10	8

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

65. The accompanying Table shows the number of schools in the Agency from which Returns have been received, with an account of income and expenditure and average attendance of pupils:—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			Average attendance of pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1872-73.			SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1872-73.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess, and grants made from Local Funds, and Native States.	Contributions and subscrip- tions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment Schools ...	6	1	7	618	Rupees. 17,961	Rupees. 4,696	Rupees. 22,657	Rupees. 6,953	Rupees. 1,487	Rupees. 12,388	Rupees. 1,829	Rupees. 22,667
Maunpoor and Native State Schools	"	...	81	3,341	27,968	934	28,922	1,024	12,486	15,266	146	23,922
Total ...	...	...	88	3,959	45,949	5,630	51,579	7,977	13,973	27,654	1,975	51,579

Comparing these returns with those for 1871-72, the following Table is obtained:—

	In 1871-72.	In 1872-73.	Increase.
Number of Schools. ...	70	88	18
Daily average attendance ...	2,703	3,959	1,256
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Expenditure ...	40,488	51,579	11,091
Income ...	40,488	51,579	11,091

The increase is due to returns of 16 village schools of the Rutlam State. The Superintendent reports that several students from the High School at Rutlam have obtained Civil appointments; that the village education system has called into existence 16 schools; that there are 15 private aided schools instructing daily 503 boys; these have not been shown in this return.

66. The Political Agent, Bhopal, reports that one boy from the Sehore High School has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination; that the Government grant for the girls school has been increased from Rupees 40 to Rupees 70 per mensem.

67. The Political Agent, Gwalior, remarks that it may be computed that about one-fourth only of the one per cent. cess levied on total income as an educational impost is directed to its legitimate purpose.

68. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports that the Maharaja of Jhalra Patun has promised to establish four schools in the Chowmahla.

69. The Maharaja of Rewah has opened a new school in the bazar at Sutna.

70. The Political Agent, Bundelcund, reports that the establishment of a Central School at Nowgong has been determined on. A report of this has already been submitted to the Government of India.

71. The Indore High School continues to prosper.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

72. The grant originally assigned to Central India for the year was Rupees 17,25,000, but this grant was reduced to Rupees 11,20,000 consequent on the transfer of military buildings in stations occupied by troops of the Bengal Army to the Inspector General of Military Works; and a further reduction of Rupees 24,143 was made consequent on the transfer of a portion of the Mhow and Neemuch Road to Rajpootana, and of the allotment for a Telegraph Office at Khundwa to the budget of the Central Provinces, leaving a final grant of Rupees 10,95,857 for Central India from Imperial Funds.

Against this Imperial grant of Rupees 10,95,857 the expenditure from Imperial funds has been Rupees 10,03,576, giving an expenditure less than the grant by Rupees 92,281, the lapse having occurred almost entirely under the head Military, caused principally by the suspension of work on the unfinished barracks at Mhow.

In addition to the above-mentioned expenditure from Imperial funds there has been an expenditure from local funds and contributions from Native States of Rupees 2,08,389, giving a total outlay for the year of Rupees 12,11,965; the charge for establishment having been 25·5 per cent. on the total outlay, this high percentage being caused by the transfer of the military divisions in the Gwalior Circle to the direct control of the Government of India.

MILITARY.

73. *Mhow*.—In the Cantonment of Mhow the roads and drains were kept in repair, bunds were constructed for storing water in the Sartair river, and some progress was made in excavating new wells through hard rock in the European infantry and cavalry lines.

In the artillery lines, nothing was done towards the construction of new barracks for the horse artillery and heavy batteries, pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on the question of accommodation for the horse artillery, and as to the construction of a fortified post and place of refuge at Mhow.

In the cavalry lines, the new barrack which remained unfinished at the commencement of the year was completed with its out-offices and occupied: a guard-house for the hospital and cells for the quarter-guard were completed.

An American bowling-alley was also completed for the cavalry and a magazine and night stable picquet commenced.

In the European infantry lines, the second new barrack which remained unfinished at the commencement of the year was completed with its out-offices and occupied; stone-flooring was provided in half of the upper story of one of the old barracks, and a commencement

made in the construction of ball-court, plunge-bath, prayer-rooms and guard-room for the hospital. The quarter-guard and cells were also completed during the year.

Quarters for two Barrack Sergeants were completed, and two porter-sheds for the Commissariat commenced.

74. At *Indore*, quarters for the native servants attached to the European Infantry Detachment Hospital were nearly completed, a hospital with out-offices was begun and finished for the Native Infantry Detachment, and a commencement made with the construction of separate buildings for a magazine and store-room for this detachment. A well was also completed for the officers' quarters and adjoining buildings, and improvements made to the Bhopal Battalion lines.

75. At *Augur*, hospitals for Native Cavalry and Infantry were commenced and well advanced towards completion.

76. At *Nagode*, a new well was constructed in the Native Infantry lines; bells of arms were provided by converting for this purpose the old European Infantry quarter-guard; solitary cells were constructed, and paved drains provided in the sepoy's lines.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

77. At *Mhow* the re-roofing of the Small Cause Court House was commenced, and considerable progress made before the close of the year.

78. At *Indore* a civil hospital was begun and completed during the year, a work-shed was constructed within the jail enclosure, a latrine provided for native servants, and a small godown constructed for storing Government tents.

79. At *Mora* the civil jail was completed, as also additions and alterations to the Gwalior Residency.

In the fortress of Gwalior an old building was converted into a telegraph office.

80. At *Nowgong* the Magistrate's cutcherry and the civil jail were re-roofed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

81. *Indore and Khundwa Road*.—This road, 80 miles in length, is one of the most important in Central India, and the traffic on it is yearly increasing.

The northern portion, from Indore to the Nerbudda river, has been nearly completed as a first class road; only a few miles remaining to be metalled between Indore and Simrole, and from the foot of the Ghâts to the Nerbudda.

On the southern portion, from the Nerbudda to Khundwa, a better description of metal has been collected, but the width of the metalled surface is being reduced, as mail-carts will cease to run as soon as the Holkar Railway is opened from Khundwa to the Nerbudda river.

The Doorwa Ghât, one of the worst gradients on this portion of the road, was improved, and a causeway constructed in the sandy bed of a large nulla at Dungaon.

The trestle bridge and ferry on the Nerbudda at Kheree Ghât were maintained throughout the year, and improved arrangements made for the collection of tolls.

82. *Agra and Bombay Road*.—The portion of this road in Central India, 458 miles in length, from Boreghur on the Kandeish boundary, through Mhow, Indore, Goona, Seepree, and Gwalior, to the northern boundary of the Dholepoor State, has been maintained in good order, and a few culverts have been constructed at points where the waterway originally provided was found to be insufficient.

The metalling of the section from Goona to Beowra was completed during the year.

Trestle and boat bridges in the dry season and ferries during the rains were maintained on the Nerbudda at Khull Ghât, 50 miles south of Indore, and on the Chumbul, near Dholepoor, 35 miles north of Gwalior.

The branch road from Dewass to Oojein, 23 miles in length, was nearly completed at the close of the year, having been constructed solely from contributions and local funds for the opium traffic between Oojein and Indore.

83. *Mhow and Neemuch Road*.—The portion of this road now under the Central India Administration is 90 miles in length, from Mhow to the northern boundary of Rutlam territory, the northern portion of the road having been transferred to Rajpootana.

Little progress was made in the construction of this road during the past year, the greater portion of the allotment having been transferred to the Nowgong and Sutna road. Several culverts were, however, constructed in Holkar's, Sindia's, Dhar and Rutlam sections; and the foundations of several culverts, which had not been carried sufficiently deep through black soil, were underpinned.

84. *Gwalior and Jhansie Road*.—This road, 62 miles in length, has been maintained in fair order. A second coat of metal is still required in some miles, and additional waterway is required in the second section.

The Kota bridge, 3 spans of 20 feet, was completed during the year.

The Morar bridge, 4 spans of 31 feet, had both abutments and one pier built to springing line during the year, and the foundation blocks of the other piers partly sunk.

85. *Jhansie and Seepree Road*.—This road, 60 miles in length, was maintained in fair order. A revised estimate has been sanctioned for providing additional waterway on the Seepree section from Seepree to the Sind river; and the metalling on this section has been completed, except at the points where additional waterway is required.

86. *Jhansie and Calpee Road*.—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency, 48 miles in length, from Jhansie to Ingoe, was maintained in good order, and the additional culverts completed.

87. *Jhansie and Nowgong Road*.—This road, 63 miles in length, was maintained in good order. The Sooknai bridge, 9 spans of 50 feet,

was almost completed, six of the arches having been turned during the year. The spandrels and parapets remained to be completed.

A temporary pile bridge was maintained during the dry season in the bed of the Dussan river, and the stony crossing of the Betwa river was improved.

88. *Nowgong and Sutna Road*.—This road, 100 miles in length, passes through Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode to the Railway at Sutna, and is the most important line now under construction in the north of Central India.

The first section, from Nowgong to Chutterpoor, is completed and has been maintained in good order.

In the second section, from Chutterpoor to the Kane river, rapid progress has been made during the year, an expenditure of half a lakh having been incurred on this section, and all the bridges and culverts completed.

The first coat of metal has been consolidated on the first 11 miles of the section which are in black soil.

On the third section, from the Kane river to Punnah, nothing has as yet been done, but estimates are under preparation for a road up the Ghâts, which are the principal obstruction to traffic between Nowgong and Sutna.

In the fourth section, from Punnah to Nagode, the earthwork has been completed, and an estimate has lately been sanctioned for bridging the last 14 miles into Nagode, which being in black soil are quite impassable in the rains.

In the fifth section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earthwork, culverts, and metalling having been completed.

Fair progress has been made during the year in bridging the large streams on this section, the Punniah bridge, three spans of 30 feet, having been nearly completed; the Mongrela bridge, three spans of 36 feet, built up to springing line, and the Soonwarrah bridge, three spans of 30 feet, commenced. A causeway was also nearly completed in the bed of the Sutna river.

The Rewah Raja has agreed to provide funds for the continuation of this road from Sutna to Bela on the Great Deccan road, and an estimate is under preparation for this work, which will be a useful feeder to the Railway at Sutna.

89. *Banda and Saugor Road*.—This road has a length of 61 miles within the limits of the Central India Agency from Sreenuggur in the Humeerpoor district to Heerapoore in the Saugor district.

The first section, from Banda to Sreenuggur, is under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The second section, from Sreenuggur to Chutterpoor, has been maintained in fair order, and is metalled and bridged throughout, with the exception of the Oormul river, an estimate for a causeway in which has been lately sanctioned.

The third section, from Chutterpoore to Oongoor, is bridged throughout and metalled, and has been maintained in fair order.

The fourth section, from Oongoor to Heerapoor, has been left in abeyance, funds and establishment having been concentrated on the Nowgong and Sutna road.

90. *Nowgong and Sreenuggur Road.*—This road, 20 miles in length, connects Nowgong with the Banda and Saugor road, and has been maintained in good order.

It is now bridged throughout, the Pugga bridge of 70-feet waterway having been completed during the year.

91. *Nagode and Kalinger Road.*—This road, 35 miles in length, has been maintained as a fair-weather road.

It is only partially bridged, but its completion is of less importance than that of other roads in Bundelkund.

In addition to the roads above mentioned, there are several short roads at Morar and Gwalior, *viz.*, the Agra and Seepree looplevelines, the Phoolbagh Fort, and Post Office roads, all of which have been kept in good order.

There are now upwards of 1,200 miles of road completed or under construction in Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

92. Consequent on the transfer of the military stations in Gwalior and Bundelkund to the direct control of the Government of India, and the reduction in the grant for communications, considerable changes were effected in the Public Works establishment of Central India.

The Gwalior circle was abolished, and the number of executive divisions was reduced from 8 to 4 by the transfer of the Gwalior and Nowgong divisions, and the abolition of the Mhow and Neemuch Road and Jhansi divisions.

Reductions were also made in the office establishment of the Chief Engineer and Controller.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

Account of Appropriation for Public Works Imperial for the year 1872-73.
Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.

SERVICE HEADS.						Grants as per Budget Orders.	Final grants at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Original Works.</i>								
Military	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,000	2,30,453	1,62,998
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	36,000	34,387
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,000	2,21,500	2,08,781
						4,98,000	4,87,953	4,06,166
<i>Repairs.</i>								
Military	...	...	...	...	...	83,000	83,000	70,212
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	25,000	19,865
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,400	2,27,886	2,26,992
						3,39,400	3,35,886	3,17,069
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,600	2,63,306	2,72,161
Tools and Plant, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,712	8,060
Profit and Loss, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	120
TOTAL						11,20,000	10,95,857	10,03,567
Reduction in grant during the year						24,143	.....	.....
Deduct decrease to stock						.....	.....	12,675
Public Works Proper						10,95,857	10,95,857	9,90,901

APPENDIX II.

PART I.—continued.

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure only.

SERVICE HEADS.						Grants as per Budget Orders.	Final grants at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Military.</i>								
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,000	2,30,453	1,62,998
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	83,000	83,000	70,212
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,413	1,00,182	87,744
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	3,314	2,598
						4,56,077	4,16,949	3,23,552
Decrease of Stock						.....	.....	4,041
						4,56,077	4,16,949	3,19,511
<i>Other Services.</i>								
Civil Buildings { Original works	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	36,000	34,387
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	25,000	19,865
Communications { Original works	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,000	2,21,500	2,08,781
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,400	2,27,886	2,26,992
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,187	1,63,124	1,84,417
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,336	5,398	5,462
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	120
						6,63,923	6,78,908	6,80,024
Increase of Stock						.....	.....	8,634
						6,63,923	6,78,908	6,71,390
Reduction in grant during the year						11,20,000	10,95,857	9,90,901
						24,143	.....	.....
						10,95,857	10,95,857	9,90,901

W. A. BILLINGS,
Offg. Controller, P. W. Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

FORM NO. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1872-73, to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Ordinary Expenditure—Military.</i>						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops. { Mhow... Indore...	97,091 3,251	6,676	1,03,767 3,251	1,00,342	6,676	1,07,018
Ditto Native Troops { Mhow... Indore... Angur... Sehore...	4,094 5,520 11,857 .....	..... ..... ..... 3,409	4,094 5,520 11,857 3,409	21,471	3,409	24,880
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	7,550	.....	7,550	7,550	.....	7,550
Works of Fortifications ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Cantonment works and roads	4,989	7,811	12,800	4,989	7,811	12,800
Minor Works	32,994	52,916	85,910	32,994	52,916	85,910
TOTAL MILITARY ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,67,346	70,812	2,38,158
Deduct Contributions...	.....	.....	.....	4,348	600	4,948
Net Military ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,62,998	70,212	2,33,210
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice ...	15,006	.....	15,006	15,006	.....	15,006
Residencios	1,619	.....	1,619	1,619	.....	1,619
Charitable Institutions	10,293	.....	10,293	10,293	.....	10,293
Minor works and repairs	7,469	19,865	27,334	7,469	19,865	27,334
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ... ..	.....	.....	.....	34,387	19,865	54,252
<i>Communications.</i>						
Agra and Bombay Road	1,374	1,48,407	1,49,781	2,626	1,48,407	1,45,781
Doodee Nullah Bridge	4,000	.....	4,000	19	.....	19
Morar and Seepree Loop-line	19	.....	19	19	.....	19

APPENDIX III.—(Continued.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Communications.—(continued.)</i>						
Gwalior and Jhansie Road ...	13,149	.....	13,149	25,868	.....	25,868
Morar River Bridge ...	7,791	.....	7,791			
Khar Nullah Bridge ...	4,928	.....	4,928			
Jhansie to Nowgong, thence to Nagode, Sutna, and Jubbulpore... ..	89,049	3,152	92,201	1,29,969	3,152	1,33,121
Purnea River Bridge ...	5,266	.....	5,266			
Sooknai ditto ...	23,653	.....	23,653			
Mongrela ditto ...	8,695	.....	8,695			
Sonwari ...	3,306	.....	3,306			
Saugor and Banda Road ...	2,815	.....	2,815	3,011	.....	3,011
Joorha Nuddee Bridge ...	49	.....	49			
Turpeeah ditto ...	147	.....	147			
Jhansie and (Calpee) Cawnpore Road ...	7,564	8,535	16,099	7,564	8,535	16,099
Jhansie and Seepree Road ...	5,189	.....	5,189	5,189	.....	5,189
Nowgong and Sreenuggur Loop-line... ..	2,809	.....	2,809	3,571	.....	3,571
Pugga Nuddee Bridge ...	762	.....	762			
Dewas and Oojein Road ...	48,052	.....	48,052			
Indore, Mhow, and Khundwa Road ...	21,697	57,626	79,323	21,697	57,626	79,323
Mhow and Neemuch Road ...	44,449	8,076	52,525	45,570	8,076	53,646
Mundisore River Dam ...	1,121	.....	1,121			
Agra Loop-line ...	.....	3,336	3,336			
Fort Phoolbagh and Red Roads	.....	5,235	5,235	.....	3,336	3,336
Other roads ...	.....	5,235	5,235	.....	5,235	5,235
Minor works, &c. ...	.....	10,675	10,675	.....	10,675	10,675
	13,833	53,256	67,089	13,833	53,256	67,089
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ...	.....	.....	.....	3,01,717	2,98,298	6,00,015
Deduct Contributions ...	.....	.....	.....	92,936	71,306	1,64,242
Net Communications ...	.....	.....	.....	2,08,781	2,26,992	4,35,773
Establishment, Ordinary ...	.....	.....	.....	2,72,161	.....	2,72,161
Tools and Plant ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	8,060	.....	8,060
Profit and Loss ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	.....	.....	.....	6,86,507	3,17,069	10,03,576

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1872-73.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Ordinary expenditure—Mily.</i>						
General Cantonment Works and Roads	4,348	600	4,948	4,348	600	4,948
TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	...	4,348	600	4,948
<i>Communications.</i>						
Gwalior and Jhansie Road ...	25,843	...	25,843	25,843	...	25,843
Jhansie and Seepree Road ...	5,189	...	5,189	5,189	...	5,189
Dewas and Oojein Road ...	47,937	...	47,937	47,937	...	47,937
Mhow and Neemuch Road ..	13,896	...	13,896	13,896	...	13,896
Indore, Mhow, and Khundwa Road	71	42,674	42,745	71	42,674	42,745
Agra and Bombay Road ...	...	27,092	27,092	...	27,092	27,092
Etawa or Bhind Road ...	...	1,540	1,540	...	1,540	1,540
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ...	...	...	...	92,936	71,306	1,64,242
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	36,432	...	36,432
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	...	2,767	...	2,767
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...	...	...	...	1,36,483	71,906	2,08,389

W. A. BILLINGS,
Offg. Controller, P. W. Accounts,
Central India.

Review by the Officiating Agent, Governor-General, on the Annual Progress Report of Public Works in the Central India Agency for 1872-73.

	Rs.
The imperial budget allotment was originally ...	17,25,000
But in consequence of the transfer of several works enumerated in Colonel Cadell's report it finally stood at	10,95,857
And the expenditure at	10,03,576
Which shows a lapse of	92,281
Principally caused by the suspension of certain military works in the Mhow Cantonments. In addition to the above allotment, the Local Funds and Native State contributions afforded a sum of ...	2,08,389
Making a grand total of	13,04,246
Of which were expended	12,11,965

The charge for establishment has been heavy, *viz.*, 25·5 per cent. on the total outlay against 19·7 per cent. in 1871-72, but this is accounted for by the transfer of the Military Divisions, Gwalior Circle, to the direct control of the Supreme Government.

MILITARY WORKS.

The roads, drains, &c., in Cantonments have been kept in repair, and barracks, guard-rooms, and many other minor works completed. Steps have been also taken to improve the water-supply; such works will all be found enumerated in Colonel Cadell's report.

CIVIL WORKS.

The Small Cause Court at Mhow has been re-roofed or nearly so; at Indore, a Civil Hospital has been built, and many works of minor importance successfully carried out.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Of the large extent of roadway, estimated at over 1,200 miles, either completed or nearly so, in Central India, the most important unfinished work is the Nowgong and Sutna road, 100 miles in length.

This has progressed most favorably, being helped out by a good part of the Neemuch and Mhow road allotment.

Estimates are being prepared for a road up the Ghâts, which are an obstacle to the traffic of Nowgong and Sutna.

The Maharaja of Rewah has intimated his willingness to supply funds to continue this road from Sutna to Bela on the Great Deccan road, which will be a most useful work.

Generally, a fair amount of bridge-work has been completed, and communications kept constantly open across the rivers.

Central India has been fortunate in having again had the benefit of Colonel Cadell's skill and judgment in the supervision of its Public Works.

(Sd.) J. WATSON, Colonel,
Offg. A., G.-G., for Central India.

Expenditure on public works from the local funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office, 1872-73.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Indore	...	...	...	4,666	200	4,866	
2. Gwalior Agency	...	...	...	.....	536	536	
3. Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	911	14,221	15,132	
4. Western Malwa Agency	...	...	...	.....	816	816	
5. Bheel Agency	...	...	...	29	217	246	
6. Goona "	...	...	...	1,476	728	2,204	
7. Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal fund)	...	...	...	76	415	491	
8. Mhow Cantonment	...	...	...	2,833	4,676	7,509	
9. Morar ditto	...	...	...	.....	12,196	12,196	
10. Neemuch ditto	...	...	...	.....	220	220	
11. Nowgong ditto	...	...	...	5,106	1,362	6,468	
Total	...	...	...	15,097	35,587	50,684	

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICES.

93. There were no mail robberies during the year under report. The following table shows the total number of letters which passed through the different Post Offices in the Agency, together with the disbursements and receipts:—

	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
Superintendent of Mails and Inspecting Post Master, Western Malwa	11,37,454	12,37,454	23,74,908
Bundelcund Agency	96,392	1,03,929	2,00,321
Bhopal Agency	57,863	2,39,969	2,97,832
Total	12,91,709	15,81,352	28,73,061

94. The cash receipts of the Offices amounted to Rupees 1,47,077-9-4 and the disbursements to Rupees 82,277-3-0. The large increase in the different columns from last year's Return is accounted for by the Bhopal Returns being brought into calculation in the present Report.

These Returns appear very satisfactory.

95. The average speed of the mail-cart, where it runs in Central India, was over eight miles an hour, and of runners four and a half miles an hour.

96. The receipts and expenditure of the year on account of staging bungalows are as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Receipts	3,510	5	0
Disbursements	4,443	4	4

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

97. The working of the Telegraph throughout the Agency has been satisfactory during the year under report.

98. Should the Railway to Ajmere go *via* Deesa the construction of a line from Mhow to Rutlam *via* the new Mhow and Nusseerabad road will be necessary.

99. The Raja of Dhar is anxious to connect the city of Dhar by telegraph.

100. On the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the Nerbudda a Camp Telegraph Office was opened, which proved of the greatest service to the public.

101. On an agreement entered into with the contractors of the Holkar State Railway, an Office was opened at Mortukka, on the Khundwa and Indore line, on 3rd May 1872.

102. Free quarters were procured for the Office at Neemuch, and now no rent whatever is paid for Offices in the Indore Division.

103. Military signallers are successfully employed at Morar, Gwalior, and Neemuch.

104. The experiment of working the Post Office at Shajapoor, under the supervision of the Telegraph Master, is to be tried.

105. The double wire on the section from Indore to Dewas has been insulated. Orders have been received for a detailed inspection of the line from Dewas to Agra in consequence of the Government having decided to keep up this line.

106. The line on the Holkar State Railway from Khundwa to Mortukka has been completed.

107. The collections at the Telegraph Offices of the Indore Division amounted to Rupees 48,268-7-0.

The total strength of the Military Force is:—

European Cavalry	...	...	...	334
Native Cavalry	...	...	...	1,994
Artillery	...	...	...	990
European Infantry	...	...	...	2,449
Native Infantry	...	...	...	6,495
Total				12,262

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

109. Two squadrons of each regiment marched to the Nerbudda on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit at Burwace.

The 1st Regiment at Augur was inspected by Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., and the 2nd Regiment by Brigadier-General Bright, C.B. Both Generals reported favorably on the result of their inspection.

The furlough rules of the Punjab Irregular Force have been granted, and the boon is highly valued.

Orders have been passed for the issue of a rifled carbine in place of the very useless weapon now carried.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

110. The total strength of the regiment was 904. The average number effective at head-quarters was 611: of these 120 men were on duty daily, 47 detachments numbering 647 men proceeded on command and escort duty during the year.

The regiment was inspected in November by the Major-General Commanding Mhow Division, who recorded his satisfaction of the result. One hundred recruits were enlisted during the year: 19 men were pensioned, 13 were discharged with gratuity, and 24 men died.

There were seven cases of cholera, out of which four proved fatal. The disease was checked by the Company in which it first appeared being moved into camp, and though the men escaped a serious attack of the epidemic they suffered generally from bowel complaint, which affected their general health.

The regiment is still armed with the smooth-bore Enfield.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

111. The total strength of the regiment was 611; the inadequacy of this number was amply exemplified when the detachments at Burwnee and Rajpooor had to be doubled, the men left at head-quarters being barely sufficient to carry on the ordinary duties of the garrison.

The Commandant again refers to the necessity of having an executive 2nd in Command.

The men receive no pension on discharge, but a gratuity. The Commandant recommends a pension as a real boon.

An inspection was held by the Major-General Commanding Mhow Division in April.

The general health of the regiment has not been good, and the Medical Officer attributes this to the very low rate of pay which the men receive.

The regiment is still armed with the old Sapper and Miner carbine, a very useless weapon.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*

112. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports there has been little progress in the settlement of boundary disputes owing to the illness and departure of Major F. P. Luard. Lieutenant Durand is about to proceed on this duty, but he has not time to do much before the rains.

Captain Dalrymple, the Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, settled 33 boundaries which the Political Agent considers satisfactory.

The western boundary of the 47 paras of Jamnia on that part which touches the Dhar territory has been settled and marked by pillars as reported by the Political Assistant, Maunpoor.

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, reports that 49 disputes between Bundelcund and Baghelkhand were disposed of by Captain Blowers, who exercised much tact and judgment.

Political Agent, Bundelcund, reports that Captain Blowers settled 35 cases, some intricate and troublesome, and that a few other cases were also disposed of.

SECTION II.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

113. The following Table shows the working and cost of the Hospitals and Dispensaries within the limits of the Agency:—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.				DURING 1872-73.			
				Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
<i>Under British supervision.</i>							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bhopal	...	...	...	13,101	262	3,729	3,258 6 1
Malwa	...	...	...	35,307	502	2,138	17,335 10 8
Gwalior	...	...	...	17,580	82	1,353	6,565 7 6
Total	...	...	...	65,988	846	7,220	27,159 8 3
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>							
Bundelcund	...	...	...	15,113	134	23,003	8,726 0 0
Bheel Agency	...	...	...	3,360	40	5	.....
Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	...	3,799	131	504	2,905 11 9
Western Malwa	...	...	...	6,385	89	100	7,172 0 0
Total	...	...	...	28,657	384	23,612	18,803 11 9
Grand Total	...	...	...	94,645	1,230	30,832	45,963 4 0

The Bundelcund dispensaries include one at Nowgong of which no separate Return has been sent in, the Political Agent says it is of immense use, and the Deputy Surgeon General speaks very highly of its condition under Dr. Backhouse.

The dispensaries are situated in the chief towns throughout the country, and, as the Returns show, are largely attended.

114. The number of vaccinations was 30,832, out of this 23,003 were in Bundelcund. The total number of deaths in the dispensaries under British supervision was 846 or 0.12 per cent. on the admissions.

115. I append the brief Report of the Residency Surgeon in charge of the Malwa Dispensaries.

Dated Indore, 1st April 1873.

From—Residency Surgeon and Supdt. of Malwa Charitable Dispensaries,
To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Returns of the Malwa Charitable Dispensaries for the year 1872, showing a total treated of 35,307, an excess of very nearly 2,000 on that of the previous year, a very satisfactory evidence of the increasing usefulness of these institutions.

The increase is pretty evenly spread over all the dispensaries except Augur, where the town is so small and the district so thinly inhabited that much increase cannot be expected.

The only change in the establishment during the year has been that consequent on the death of Native Doctor Anund Rao in charge of the Rutlam Dispensary, who died of dysentery. He was a fair practitioner, hard working, kind and attentive to his patients. His place has been filled by Thakoordeen from the Indore Hospital, an active, intelligent man, who will, I am sure, maintain the popularity and usefulness of the dispensary. In the district occupied by the dispensaries the public health during the year has been very good; would have been particularly so had it not been for an outbreak of cholera in the hot season which though not severe was generally distributed over the district. The time and course of the epidemic was exactly that of all previous outbreaks of this disease in Malwa during my experience of the last 13 years. It came from the south up the Bombay road, arriving here early in the hot season, prevailed during April and May, abated early in June, disappearing altogether as soon as the rains set in fairly.

The first case occurred at Indore on 6th March, and from this, the centre of commerce of the district, it spread along the principal lines of communication to the larger towns and villages on these routes, so that early in April it was generally diffused over the district. The more out-of-the-way villages distant from roads escaped in a great measure or altogether. The accompanying Return from information furnished by the native authorities gives the number of cases known to have occurred. Sloughing Phagedæna noticed at some length in my last report as occurring during the rainy season along the ghats south of Indore has during the past year spread up on the tableland and has been very prevalent in, and for a considerable distance around, the city of Indore, especially in a easterly direction, numbers of cases having lately come in

from about Peeplia, 25 or 30 miles east of Indore, and several deaths from it are reported to have occurred in that neighbourhood. It still continues most prevalent on the ghats, and is of frequent occurrence south of them as far as the Nerbudda river, but is scarcely known beyond it. In the five months ending 31st December 315 cases of the disease came under my observations: of these 51 cases proved fatal. This affection having been so prevalent for two years, there is great reason to fear that it has become established as an endemic disease in this district. Its importance will warrant me in giving the results of my more extended experience of it, even at the risk of repeating some of last year's remarks. The disease appears to be identical with some of the less acute and local forms of what has been called hospital gangerona, especially that described by Mr. Blackadder as *Phagedæna gangrænosa*. It may occur on any part of the body, but is usually met with on the leg, foot, or ankle, and in cases commences by attacking some pre-existing breach of surface large or small, often very small, as an insignificant abrasion from a badly fitting shoe. A small patch of the sore becomes of a dark-brown colour and the seat of intense burning pain, after a few hours the dark patch is converted into a grey slough dotted with specks of blood, the sloughing process extends till it covers thinly the entire surface of the sore, forming an intensely painful spreading ulcer, nearly circular in shape, excavated, the surface covered with a dark grey slough and discharging freely a thin reddish brown fluid with granules of tissue debris floating in it, the edges of the sore are sharply cut and elevated, and there may be some, but usually is not much, redness or infiltration of the surrounding skin. The disease is now and will remain for some time a purely local affection, but if its progress is not arrested in one, two, or three weeks, symptoms of constitutional disturbance will appear evidenced by slightly increased temperature, quickened pulse, impaired appetite and digestion, and marked progressive loss of flesh with the prolonged existence, and increased size of the sore. The above symptoms are gradually merged into those of debility, so that by the time it has attained the size of an open hand the patient is greatly emaciated, temperature of body lowered, pulse small, soft and thready, tongue pallid and cold, appetite and digestion lost, bowels relaxed. When this stage has been reached the *Phagedæna* becomes moist, gangrene uncontrollable, diarrhoea sets in, and the patient dies in two or three days, not of the local injury which is not extensive, but apparently poisoned by absorption of the decomposing matter from it.

I am quite at a loss to account for the prevalence of this hitherto rare affection, there having been nothing exceptional in season or food supply, nor so far as I can ascertain were the sanitary surroundings of the persons who suffered from it any worse than that of others.

In the case of the coolies employed in the Indore Railway, who suffered very severely, they were very much better, as their huts were newly erected in small camps on clean and previously unoccupied sites, and their conservancy arrangements and water-supply attended to. In the absence of any other known cause I think it very probable that the occurrence of these sores is owing to some poisonous exhalation generated under the same conditions as those producing malarious fevers, for their periods of greatest and least prevalence exactly correspond. Both diseases being most prevalent here at the end of the rainy season and for some

time afterwards diminishing in frequency as the climate becomes drier, till in the beginning of the hot season but few fresh cases of either are met with. As soon as rains set in cases of both diseases again increase in frequency. Whatever this influence may be, it is I have no doubt quite distinct from malaria in its nature though prevailing *pari passu* with it, as hale, healthy men suffer from the gangrenous sores quite as much as those broken down with fever. Indeed, it attacks all ages, sexes, and constitutions alike, the only *sine qua non* for its occurrence being the existence of some breach of the skin, and as accidents and injuries causing this are of very frequent occurrence among coolies employed in road and railway works, quarrying, excavating, &c., the vast majority of cases occur among these, more than half having been among the coolies employed in the Holkar State Railway works. These coolies being the poorest of the labouring class, I at first attributed its prevalence among them to a lowered state of health consequent on hardship and exposure, but I am now satisfied that this is owing solely to their frequent receipt of injuries at their work. This disease, as far as my observation extends, seems to be scarcely if at all contagious on its first occurrence. I kept all cases of it as separate as possible from other sores, but I afterwards found that this was an unnecessary precaution, healthy sores being as little liable to be attacked if kept mixed up with these cases indiscriminately as if strictly separated from them which was quite contrary to what I was prepared to expect. From the high death-rate, 16.6 per cent., the natural impression will be that this form of Sloughing Phagedæna is a very serious affection but it is not so serious as the above death-rate would indicate, for many of the cases did not apply for treatment till they were extremely debilitated and the sores had attained such a size and depth that the only chance of saving the life of the patient was amputation which, as a rule, they would not submit to, but if subjected to early and appropriate treatment nearly all cases should recover, and those which have been neglected till the disease has become so extensive that it is not possible to save the limb would, if not very much debilitated, recover under amputation which may be undertaken with a fair average prospect of success especially after the rains, as during them there might be some danger of the amputation wound being attacked. This being a local disease local treatment is all important. Among the many applications which have been recommended I have found none so successful as strong nitric acid, but to succeed it must be applied very thoroughly.

To accomplish this the sore must be firmly rubbed with a lump of cotton wool with which if it is superficial all the dead and decaying tissue is easily removed, if deeper implicating the fascia and tendons they must be cut away with scissors or knife, sinuses if any exist laid open and the entire surface carefully cleaned and dried so that the acid may destroy the whole diseased surface and penetrate freely to the healthy tissues, the acid is to be freely painted over the entire surface and allowed to act on it for some time till it forms a white eschar when cold water may be poured over it and a charcoal poultice applied. In about 48 hours the eschar separates leaving a healthy granulating surface. As the cleaning of the sore and application of the acid is excessively painful when the sore is large, chloroform ought to be given. This local treatment must be aided by good nourishing food and stimulants too if necessary as the great point is to support the strength of the patient and prevent the occurrence of that debility which always precedes a fatal issue.

But though by the nitric acid treatment it is possible to restore the ulcer to a healthy state, yet when this has been accomplished it is quite as liable as any other ulcer to a fresh attack of the disease, and in August and September when it was very prevalent often the eschar from the acid had scarcely separated till a recurrence of it took place, and it was necessary to reapply the acid. In some cases the disease occurred so often that the nitric acid had to be applied probably fifty times, yet most of these cases finally did well.

Vaccination.—The total vaccinated, 2,138, is almost the same as last year. During next year I hope to increase the staff of vaccinators and, if possible, to secure the services of an active man as inspector of vaccination. To succeed he ought to be a Brahmin and a native of this part of the country. Last year I employed for this duty an intelligent hospital assistant, but this year his services could not be spared.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—This being the most important of these Malwa Charitable Institutions deserves a more extended notice. Here the difficulty has been to find accommodation for all the cases of serious disease seeking admission as house patients, and as admission is never refused to those seriously ill in the latter part of the year, the house patients were generally nearly 100, sometimes more. To accommodate these I had to put up a large grass shed which was at once filled, and as there does not seem much probability of its becoming empty again, it ought to be replaced by a permanent building as soon as possible. The number of applicants for treatment of surgical affections requiring operation continues to increase. During the year I performed 61 major operations of which eleven were important amputations and six lithotomy operations, all of which terminated successfully, not a single case proving fatal. There were 16 major operations on the eye: this hospital is now so well known for the treatment of eye-diseases that patients resort to it from very long distances.

Intermittent fevers, which form nearly one-fourth of the total admissions, I have continued to treat with success by the subcutaneous injection of quinine prepared as given in my last Report. This mode of treatment is now very popular among the natives here. Still as we never have anything so good, but we may hope for improvements, and have lately been trying a solution of the disulphate of quinine for injection, and find that it has great advantages over the ordinary sulphate for this purpose as a comparatively concentrated solution of it can be made in warm water without the addition of acid. The solution I use is prepared by adding 20 grains of the disulphate to each drachm of water heating it in a test tube till quite dissolved; the solution in a phial is then placed on a vessel containing water at about 100°, at which temperature the solution can be kept till expended, but a small quantity, 12 minims, requires to be injected, and it produces little or no irritation of the part injected. Water can easily be kept at the required temperature in a lota on a stand over a small kerosene.

The death-rate of the total treated as house patients excluding bowel complaints was 7·6 per cent., which is not large considering that as a rule only serious cases are taken as in-patients.

The mortality of the patients suffering from bowel complaints must be considered separately as one-half of the cases when admitted are in a

hopeless state; they come to the hospital when quite beaten and unable to proceed further, for they are mostly travellers, many of them pilgrims, of which a constant stream passes through Indore. How they manage to travel so long is a wonder for they come tottering to the hospital, worn out by constant diarrhoea, gaunt and emaciated to a degree, their digestive powers quite gone, so that it too often makes very little difference what food, medicine, or stimulants is given to them. The death-rate of these cases was 46 per cent. All those who died were without exception chronic cases in which the disease had existed for weeks or months.

Cholera in Malwa in 1872.

	Distance from Indore.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
Indore City ... ..	.....	215	189	26
Indore Station ... ..	.....	40	23	17
Dewass City	North-East, 20 miles ...	41	24	17
Dewass, Villages of ...	Ditto ditto ...	191	101	90
Depalpoor	North-West, 24 miles...	170	125	45
Baitma, District of ...	West, 20 miles ...	213	117	96
Dhar City	West, 40 miles ...	207	114	93
Rutlam	North-West, 80 miles...	133	Not known.	
Peeplia... ..	East, 30 miles ...	62	Ditto ...	Not known.
Baglee	East, 40 miles ...	75	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jowra	North-West, 85 miles...	Not known ...	110	Ditto.
Seetamow and Districts of ...	North-West, 100 miles...	Ditto ...	102	Ditto.

(Sd.) T. BEAUMONT, M.D. & F.R.C.S.I.,
Residency Surgeon, Indore.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 15th May 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Gwalior,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1872-73.

2. *Weather and crops.*—It is reported to have been an average year, the rains were seasonable but rather heavy. The fall for the year was 37 inches 9 cents. The khureef crops were consequently good and were succeeded by a very fair rubbee harvest, which in some parts however was damaged in the ear, so that the price of grain at Morar and Gwalior is higher than last year's average.

3. *Public Health.*—Last hot season was a mild one and the general health very good. The maximum temperature was (June) 115° and the minimum 50° (November, December), the mean for the year being 80°. The province of Gwalior has been free from epidemics and even from dengue, and the Cantonment of Morar has in this respect sustained the healthy reputation of the two preceding years. I believe the general opinion to be that the drainage in 1870 of the lake, on the north-east limits of cantonment, removed the great cause of epidemic disease; the River Morar now flows in its natural channel and the bed of the lake is cultivated and purified. In heavy rain the sluices in the masonry bund, still left standing, do not suffice to carry off the flood, consequently the swollen stream overflows the bund and an unwholesome silt that cannot escape is deposited. It would be better were the bund removed and a free passage left, only possibly the water supply of Morar might suffer.

4. *Principal political events.*—The two important political events connected with this Agency which have occurred during the year under review are:—

I.—The cancelment of the adoption by Maharaja Sindia of Ranojee Rao Sindia as his son and heir.

II.—The contribution of loans to Her Majesty's Government, for two State Railways within his territory, by the Chief of Gwalior.

5. *Adoption annulled.*—Regarding the first event it is sufficient to record in this Report that His Highness felt himself constrained to set aside the youth he had adopted, and on whose education he had for the past seven years bestowed much care and expense. This measure met with the full support of His Excellency the Viceroy, and thus was removed from the Chief's mind a burden which had been long oppressing him, and His Highness has frequently expressed his deep gratitude for the counsel and support afforded him by His Excellency in this delicate and painful affair.

6. *Railways.*—The Maharaja, appreciating the benefits that would accrue to his people from opening out the country to Railway communi-

cation, offered in September to advance 75 lakhs of Rupees, on loan at four per cent., for the construction of a State Railway by the Government of India, between Agra and Gwalior. This liberal offer having been accepted by Her Majesty's Government with the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy, the agreement regarding the cession of land, jurisdiction, and traffic, usual on the construction of Railway lines in Foreign States, was drawn up and signed by the Governor-General's Agent in Central India and the Dewan of Gwalior.

7. Preliminary surveys of the line have been made and are, it is believed, under the consideration of the Government of India. The route will probably be *via* Dholepoor, crossing the Chumbal near that town where a bridge of considerable magnitude will span the river, whose swollen torrent in the rains often rises 75 feet. The approaches to the river on either side will also necessitate heavy works on account of the ravines. Besides these, and three bridges over minor streams, it is believed there are no engineering difficulties on the line. It will terminate conveniently close to the busy and increasing city of New Gwalior, known as the Luskhur. The Maharaja will have a carriage of each class at his disposal whenever he travels by the Railway, and it is hoped that a private station, near his grand palace, in course of construction, may be connected by a short branch line with the main terminus. Major C. J. Mead, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Superintending Engineer of the Agra and Gwalior Railway.

The Maharaja's liberal and loyal policy regarding the above line was in January supplemented with every expression of His Highness' deep attachment to the British Government, by the offer of a similar sum, 75 lakhs, for the construction of a line between Neemuch and Indore, with a loop to Oojein. The conditions regarding this Railway were drawn up on exactly similar terms to those of the Agra and Gwalior line. I regret that I cannot afford information regarding the progress of this Railway, none having reached this Office; but it is expected that the venerable and decayed city of Oojein, and the ancient town of Mundisore in Malwa, will recover their former prosperity as centres of the opium trade.

8. Thus the Maharaja has engaged to contribute in half-yearly payments, commencing this year and ending in 1877-78, the sum of 150 lakhs or a million and a half of money as a perpetual loan to Government, and has thus linked the capital on the north-east and the outlying districts of Gwalior on the extreme south-west by continuous railway communication with Calcutta and Bombay. It only remains for the Gwalior line to be extended to Indore, to open out the breadth of Sindia's territory and the rich districts of eastern Malwa.

9. *Changes in Agency.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, the permanent incumbent, held this Agency till December, when he was appointed to officiate in Meywar. Colonel J. A. Wright then took charge till I joined in January as Officiating Political Agent. I was publicly and privately received by the Maharaja with much courtesy, and our relations have continued to be most friendly.

10. *Maharaja Sindia—His health.*—I am happy to be able to report that His Highness has enjoyed good health during the past year.

11. *Tours.*—His Highness visited Agra in September to meet the Governor-General's Agent, and on the 2nd November left his capital

to attend the Viceregal Durbar at Bombay. As Grand Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja Sindia took part in the investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and of other members. The usual visits of ceremony were exchanged with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, and in private interviews between the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook and the Maharaja Sindia important matters were satisfactorily disposed of.

Sindia took a liberal share in the festivities of Bombay and gave, on the 21st November, a sumptuous banquet in honor of His Excellency the Viceroy, when some 700 guests were entertained and complimentary speeches were exchanged.

12. *Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Gwalior.*—On the 3rd January 1873 the Governor-General's Agent in Central India visited Gwalior on tour and remained here ten days, during which he held frequent and cordial intercourse with Maharaja Sindia and his Sirdars. The Maharaja took the occasion of displaying his personal friendship for General Daly, by giving an entertainment to him, his staff, and the English community of Morar, and by having a fair held in the streets around his Palace.

13. *His Highness' Camp of Exercise.*—The well known ardour of Maharaja Sindia for military pursuits was fully displayed in the Camp of Exercise that he held in February 1873. Troops were assembled at Gwalior from the various districts and the force consisting of—

5,000 Infantry,

3,470 Cavalry,

* 12 Guns Horse Artillery.
28 Guns Bullock Battery.

40* guns (horse and bullock batteries) 3 heavy
(elephant),

took the field at Bunwar where His Highness joined it on the 29th January. It was formed into two divisions, one under the personal command of the Maharaja, the other under that of Brigadier-General Bapoo Saheb Awar, His Highness' most distinguished officer, known for his ability in military tactics and for his equability under all circumstances.

The attacking force under the Maharaja marched southwards towards Nurwar, an ancient Rajpoot town, distant about 31 miles from the standing Camp at Bunwar, which is 14 miles from Gwalior. Its advance was opposed by a force, slightly inferior, under the command of the Brigadier-General. It took the contending forces some ten days to fight over the open and broken ground between Bunwar and Nurwar. The operations often lasted the whole day and the troops bivouaced on the ground they occupied. The Maharaja set a soldier's example to his troops, for I found him in a small tent under a tree in the midst of his Camp.

14. Brigadier-General Bright, C.B., Commanding the Gwalior District, with his staff, accompanied me in a visit to the camp, and we were present at the storming and capture of the walled town of Nurwar. We received a courteous reception from the Maharaja who afforded us every facility for viewing the operations.

15. After Nurwar the army returned by the same route, operations being reversed, Sindia commanding the retreating, and his General the

attacking force. His Highness did not break up his Camp and return to Gwalior till the 2nd of March, and shortly afterwards the troops returned to their former quarters.

16. *Visit to Rampoor, &c.*—The Maharaja has been absent from Gwalior since the end of March, and has spent most of his time in Agra. He visited Cawnpoor and Moradabad and was hospitably entertained by the Nawab of Rampoor where he stayed in April five or six days.

17. *Administration—Land settlement.*—Last year's Annual Report gave an account of the progress and terms of a twenty-five years' settlement of the land revenue, which was being made under the supervision of His Highness' present Dewan.

I am informed that this settlement has been completed throughout the territory, with the exception of the districts of Esaghur, Malwa, and Jawud Neemuch.

Of Esaghur it has been found impossible to fix the revenue on account of its impoverished and depopulated state from past years of famine and distress.

A settlement of Malwa, the richest province in Sindia's possession, will, it is reported, shortly be commenced, and it is hoped that the Maharaja will visit Malwa to inquire personally into the state of the country and its people.

18. The British settlement of Jawud Neemuch will expire in four or five years, and a fresh one will then have to be made by the Durbar. The present assessment is light, but owing to the isolated position of the district and its having been so long fostered under British rule, the Durbar authorities will not find it so easy and rapid a task to fix and raise the jumma, as in the districts of Gwalior Proper, where, I fear, the present settlement bears unequally on the people and requires considerable stress of authority to enforce.

Revenue—Income.—According to the Durbar return which has been courteously furnished by the Maharaja, the income from land for the past year was Rupees 87,45,112-3-7 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Ministry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Khurkey has continued to fill the first post in the administration as Dewan of the Gwalior State, and has carried on his important duties to the satisfaction, I believe, of His Highness and for the good of the country generally. He is assisted by the five following Naib Dewans:—

Revenue.—Wamun Rao Nana.

Civil.—Ramchunder Bajee Rao.

Appeal.—Jan Ally Khan.

Criminal.—Major Michael Filose.

Public Works.—Seeta Ram Paturkur.

19. Colonel Sir Peter Filose, who formerly held the post of Naib Dewan, is now Sur Soobah of Malwa, and his brother, Major Florence Felose, lately Soobah of Jhansie, has been transferred to Nurwar.

20. Everything pertaining to the army is carefully supervised by the Maharaja who retains the personal command. His second in command is Brigadier-General Bapoo Sahab Awar, who has been mentioned in connection with Sindia's Camp of Exercise.

21. The usual Returns marginally detailed have been kindly furnished me by His High-

- A. Receipts and disbursements of Gwalior State for 1872-73.
- B. Civil Justice, Administration of 1872-73.
- C. Criminal Justice ditto ditto.
- D. Revenue suits disposed of, 1872-73.
- E. Dacoitee cases in Gwalior, 1872.
- F. Thuggee cases in which death was caused by administering dhatura in 1872.
- G. Thuggee cases in which death was caused by strangulation, 1872.
- H. Prisoners in Durbar Jails, 1872-73.
- I. Comparative return of School, Students and cost in Gwalior territory for 1871-72 and 1872-73.
- J. Carriage cattle in ditto 1872.
- K. Cotton cultivation in ditto 1872.
- L. Eunuchs in ditto 1872.

ness; they will be perused with interest, as they give much information regarding the internal administration. The income for the year is entered as Rs. 85,49,619-7-7, and the expenditure as Rupees 94,14,614-15-4. The

excess of expenditure over income is, not unlike other Governments, due to the Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS.

22. *New Palace and Park.*—The very name of Mahratta suggests a nomad race, and the Rulers of Gwalior have been no exception to their brethren. They encamped where conquest or warfare led them, and Gwalior has never had a Palace worthy of its Chiefs. Dowlut Rao Sindia, after his campaign with the British in 1804, paid a visit to this part of his dominions on financial grounds, but was constrained to halt by a domestic occurrence in his family. He removed from old Gwalior to the site where the new town now stands and thus gave it the name of Lushkur, which means the “Camp of the Army.” It continued the head-quarters of the Gwalior dynasty, though for years the Mahrattas were content to live in temporary huts. It is well within the memory of the present generation permanent buildings have arisen in the Lushkur, and that it has grown into a city of importance.

23. The old building at Phool Bagh which is being destroyed for the erection of Sindia's New Palace was built for the reception and entertainment by Jankojee Rao Sindia of the Governor-General Lord W. Bentinck, in 1832; and it is the present Maharaja's laudable ambition to erect a Palace in which he can properly receive Her Majesty's Representative and other distinguished visitors.

On the plain below the south-east corner of the Gwalior Fort is therefore rising a mighty structure which bids fair to rival any public building in India. It is a double-storied Palace, of the Italian type, enclosing a quadrangle, the front and rear faces being raised to give the appearance of a three-storied building. It is built of stone on massive arches and buttresses, balustrades and fretwork of carved freestone will relieve its heavy exterior. Besides the suites of rooms for the accommodation of the Chief and his family, the Palace contains a grand bath with fountains, handsome reception rooms, and apartments for the use of his visitors and ministers. The finishing touches to the more important rooms will be of white and black marble with gilding and other costly adornment. The outside measurement of the Palace is—

Front and rear, each	...	...	Yds.	142
Side faces, each	...	...	„	176

while the quadrangle within the walls is about 107 yards square.

24. This Palace, for which it was stated in last year's report ten lakhs of Rupees had been assigned by the Maharaja, is being built under

the direction of Major Michael Filose who studied Civil Engineering in England. Some five thousand workmen are daily employed on it, and it is expected that it will be completed within the next year. Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, Central India, expressed himself pleased with the manner in which the building was being constructed.

Around the Palace will be a large ornamental Park. Embankments have been formed on the canal, which branches from the Morar river to the Soondreeka, in view to beautifying and fertilizing it, and a considerable sum will be expended on this work.

25. *Gwalior Jail*.—I wish I could record that the attention of the Public Works had been humanely directed to jail accommodation. I regret to have to add my testimony to that of my predecessors to the wretched manner in which the prisoners are lodged.

Having seen the improved jails which the late Sir Henry Lawrence induced many of the Chiefs of Rajpootana to build for their prisoners, I was surprised and disappointed to find, in so important a State as this, the city jail merely a small square with open corridors. I am told it is contemplated to increase the area of the jail by enclosing ground adjacent, but surely it would be more worthy of the Maharaja's enlightened rule to erect a suitable building in an open space, with workshops and other conveniences attached, than to spend money in patching up an unsuitable building in an unsuitable locality.

EDUCATION.

26. *The College*.—With more pleasure I can turn to my visit to the Lushkur College. I was politely conducted over it by Major Michael Filose who is Director of Public Instruction. The Dewan, the Durbar Vakeel, and other gentlemen of Gwalior were present. We had up several classes and they were examined in English, Persian, Sanscrit, Oordoo, Mahrattee, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and as far as I could judge the proficiency was highly creditable to the staff of the College. Great interest appears to be taken by the several teachers in their classes, but a serious defect is the having a native of India to teach English. What should we say had we to learn the Vernacular of Hindoostan from an European when a Native teacher was available? The Maharaja's College, attended as it is by 674 pupils, of whom 56 learn English, is quite worthy of an English master.

27. *District Schools*.—I have not seen a district school, but believe that the want of attention to district education mentioned in last year's report still exists. The schools are poorly maintained and from the Durbar return, with which I have been furnished, it may be computed that about a fourth only of the one per cent. cess, levied on the total income as an educational impost, is directed to its legitimate purpose. This return gives the—

Appendix I.

Number of schools	...	...	...	93
„ of pupils	...	...	...	3,350
Cost	...	...	...	Rs. 2,138

28. *Durbar and Agency.*—To His Highness' Dewan, Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Dada Sahib Khurkey, and the Durbar Vakeel Hukeem Ahsan Ali, I am indebted for cordiality and courtesy in the conduct of business between this Agency and the Durbar.

29. *Morar.*—The relations of the Durbar authorities with the Military Station of Morar have been, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. The requirements that necessarily arise in a cantonment encircled by foreign territory, have been generally responded to with promptitude and courtesy, and supplies have been allowed to reach the cantonment according to engagement without let or hindrance.

The grass in the preserve allotted to the Royal Artillery at Morar was lately wholly destroyed by fire. When this came to the notice of the Maharaja he immediately supplied the deficiency with fodder from his own stacks. The thanks of the Brigadier-General Commanding and myself were communicated to His Highness for his timely and courteous liberality.

Several thefts however have occurred in Morar, of which the perpetrators have been traced into Gwalior territory without an account being given by the Durbar of the property or of the offenders. Two horses were lately stolen, one was recovered in the district by the Durbar Officials, with the aid of an informer supplied by the officer who lost the horse. These thefts reflect primarily on the Cantonment Police, but as they are prohibited from tracking beyond the station, the responsibility of recovering the property and capturing the thieves rests on the Durbar, and much apathy, I regret to say, is shown in this respect.

30. *Extradition.*—The operation of Act XI. of 1872 has not been satisfactory in this State. Hesitation is shown in the surrender of criminals on our warrants and reluctance in lodging proof, in view to warrants being issued for the apprehension of Gwalior offenders in British territory. This question has been separately reported on; I trust however that I have been able to make the Durbar better understand and appreciate the reciprocity of the act, for since my taking it up their action has been more vigorous.

The Office records shew that in 1872-73 warrants in 25 cases were received from British Courts, 13 of which were properly executed. Out of six requisitions from the Durbar the criminals in five cases were surrendered by British Courts. In 10 cases connected with other Native States the offenders in four were surrendered to Gwalior, and Gwalior surrendered four out of five.

31. *Guaranteed Chiefs—Road and Educational cesses.*—The recent call by Gwalior on its Guaranteed Chiefs for these contributions appears a constant cause of dispute. The British Government has decided that these feudatories are fairly liable to the Durbar for these imposts, but that the amount levied should not be excessive. As the rate was not fixed the demands of the Durbar fluctuate, and this has given rise to appeals to this Agency from the Guaranteed Chiefs, through the Political Agents at Bhopal, Goonah, and Sirdarpoor; the plea being that the Durbar's demands are excessive; but there is naturally a disposition on the part of the petty Chiefs to evade them altogether. Some of the disputes however have been finally settled.

32. *Sirsee*.—This Chief has during the year produced a Sunnud, the existence of which was not known. It absolves Sirsee from all tribute to Gwalior, though he was formerly understood to pay Sindia one-fourth of his revenue. This deed has been authenticated and acknowledged, and is now incorporated with the Treaties and Engagements.

33. *Seetamhow*.—A curious question arose regarding the mode of payment of tribute by this Chiefship. Seetamhow found it more advantageous to pay its tribute at Mundisore than at Gwalior. The Gwalior Durbar objected, but it being ascertained that there was no clause in the engagements to necessitate Guaranteed Chiefs paying their tribute at Gwalior alone, Sindia had to accede to the receipt of this tribute by drafts on Mundisore.

34. *Dharia Kheree*.—The young Thakoor of this estate (as expected in last report) has been allowed to succeed, but the property was held forfeit for two years, and the revenue for this period is now claimed by the Thakoor through the Political Agent, Bhopal. The claim has been referred to the Durbar.

35. *Other Chiefs—Agra Burkhaira*.—The only other case which has been referred to this Agency is that of Agra Burkhaira. The estate is not under guarantee, but appears to have required the intervention of the Political Agent, Bhopal, for the settlement of its debts to the Durbar. Under that officer's orders its management was undertaken by the Durbar for two years to test its capabilities, but though that period has elapsed the estate is not yet restored to the Thakoor. The Political Agent, Bhopal, argues that the income of Agra Burkhaira is inadequate to meet the tribute formerly paid to Sindia, and urges a reduction. The question has been received in this Office through the Governor-General's Agent in Central India and referred to the Durbar.

36. *Paharghur*.—Certain villages in another unmediatized Chiefship, Paharghur, were held forfeit by the Durbar, owing to internal anarchy and to present bloodshed. The causes have now passed away, and the present Raja is a minor. It is not a case for active interference, but it is hoped that Maharaja Sindia will see the justice of placing the present descendant of an ancient Rajpoot house in full possession of his heritage.

DISPENSARIES.—*Appendix VIII.*

Gwalior.
Seepree.

Goonah.
Jawud Neemuch.
Bhilsa.

37. The Dispensaries noted in the margin are maintained by the Maharaja.

38. *Gwalior*.—The returns of this Dispensary for the past year are as follow :—

No. of patients	...	...	7,508
Deaths	...	...	37
Vaccinations	...	...	21
Cost	...	Rs.	2,872 8 9

To this institution the Durbar contributes annually Chandoree Rupees 3,200 (Government Rupees 2,933-5-4). Past reports give the following returns of patients annually treated :—

For 1871-72	...	...	11,201
„ 1870-71	...	...	14,675
„ 1869-70	...	...	8,706
„ 1868-69	...	...	8,500

These show that the present year contrasts unfavourably with the past four, and this in a dispensary with 5,000 workmen employed on the new Palace outside its gates, and close to a large and important city!

Mr. Kelly, a pensioned Government Apothecary, who had charge of it since 1868, died in July last, and Gholam Nubbee, the Native Doctor of the Agency, was appointed to officiate as Superintendent. The dispensary is under the supervision of Dr. R. F. Hutchinson of the 6th Native Infantry, who has medical charge of this Agency in addition to his other duties.

The building is dilapidated and unfit for what the requirements should be of the only charitable institution of its kind at Sindia's capital. As it stands within the precincts of the new Palace, it will have to be removed, and I trust the Maharaja may see fit to assign a better building for its future location.

I consider the results of the dispensary are by no means commensurate with its cost, and that it wants more thorough control and supervision. I hope soon to submit a proposal for its better maintenance. On selfish considerations alone, for the preservation of health amongst our troops in Morar, it is of great importance that disease should be checked and vaccination thoroughly practised in Gwalior, only four miles distant; and in this latter respect alone the dispensary falls short of what might fairly be expected of it.

39. *Seepree*.—The returns from Seepree for 1872-73 are as follow:—

No. of patients	...	...	...	806
Deaths	...	...	...	1
Vaccinations	...	...	...	0
Cost	...	...	Rs.	639
Sindia's contribution	...	...	„	624 annually.

This institution is under a native who is nominally under the supervision of the Native Doctor of the Gwalior Dispensary, which supervision appears to be confined to the transmission of returns to this Office. No medical officer has visited it during the past year, nor is it possible that one could do so on the present footing of the medical charge of the Agency. The state of both dispensaries is decidedly unsatisfactory, and it appears to me that the Durbar funds for their maintenance might be more efficiently expended.

40. *Goonah*.—This dispensary under the immediate supervision of the medical officer of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse reflects credit on its management. Dr. Keegan reports that during the year—

The number of patients treated were...	...	1,090	
The deaths	...	36	
The vaccinations	...	1,332	
Cost	...	Rs. 1,770	15 11
Of this sum the Durbar contributed	...	Rs. 1,180	0 0
The Indore Dhurumsala Fund	...	300	0 0
Donations by rich patients	...	48	1 0
Balance from last year was	...	157	11 9
Excess of expenditure	...	85	3 2
Total, Rupees	...	1,770	15 11

Twenty-seven major surgical operations were performed during the year. Seven patients suffering from stone in the bladder were admitted and discharged cured. Fourteen operations for cataract were undertaken with a successful result in nine. The deaths resulted from dysentery and diarrhoea in the rainy season. The Native Doctor Habeeb Oollah Khan is reported by Dr. Keegan to be zealous and painstaking.

41. *Jawud Neemuch* being so remote the dispensary is entirely under the Gwalior Soobah of that province, and has no European supervision. The Hospital Assistant, Paul Bernard, died in December last; with the concurrence of the Gwalior Durbar the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Agra nominated his successor. The present Hospital Assistant, Abdool Gunnie, joined in January. The returns submitted by him give the following results:—

Number of patients treated	...	...	2,556
Deaths	...	...	8
Vaccinations	...	...	0
Cost	...	...	Rs. 1,282 0 0

Sindia's contribution is not fixed, but actual cost is defrayed monthly.

The expenses in comparison with the number of patients appear heavy, and the vaccination results *nil*. The Durbar will not consent to this dispensary being under European control.

42. *Bhilsa*.—I have little information regarding this dispensary. It is in a town on the south-east frontier of Gwalior about 30 miles to the north-east of Bhopal, and is, I believe, occasionally visited by the Surgeon of that Agency. The returns for 1872-73 give:—

Number of patients treated	...	...	2,484
Deaths	...	...	72
Cost	...	...	Rs. 733 3 1
Durbar yearly contribution	...	...	1,000 0 0

Vaccination does not seem to be attempted.

43. *The Morar Dispensary* has no aid from Sindia and is supported by the Contonment Funds. The return furnished by the Cantonment Magistrate is appended. It shows the following results:—

Number of patients treated	...	...	3,425
Deaths	...	...	14
Vaccinations	...	...	40 0 0
Cost	...	...	Rs. 393 12 6

This dispensary is under Dr. R. F. Hutchinson as Staff Surgeon. The cost is low in comparison with the sick treated, but vaccination does not appear to be vigorously carried out in it.

44. *Roads*.—The Gwalior State continues to contribute annually Rupees 75,000 for these public works. Of this sum Rupees 12,000 are allotted for repairs of that portion of the Agra and Bombay road in its territory and Rupees 63,000 for new roads. Mr. Gilbert, the Executive

Engineer in charge, reports the Agra and Bombay road between Jajow and Gwalior to be in very good condition and maintained as a first-class road; that portion between Gwalior and Beowra to be in very fair order and maintained as a third-class one. The Chumbul bridge of boats is stated to have been opened for traffic in October 1872, and to have been kept in efficient order.

The minor roads around Morar and Gwalior are reported to be in good condition. Some of them requiring repair will be metalled during the rains; the Gwalior section of the road to Jhansie is stated by the Executive Engineer to be now in good order; one large bridge near Kotake-serae is completed, and another is under construction. A horse carriage dâk was for a short time running but has been removed. I am informed that much inconvenience is experienced by travellers from bridges and culverts on the road being left unfinished. The portion of this road near the new palace will eventually have to be diverted to a line outside the boundary.

Inconvenience has arisen from the mixed rights of Sindia and Duttia to the crossing over the Sind river at the Gwalior extremity of the road; the Governor-General's Agent has proposed to place it under the superintendence of the Public Works Department on the same footing as the crossing of the Chumbul river.

45. The Executive Engineer also reports the new road between Seepree and Jhansie to be metalled throughout and in very good order as far as Amola ghat, though the streams are unbridged. From Amola ghat to Jhansie the road is reported bridged, with the exception of two rivers, but not metalled, though in fair order for travelling. Possibly the latter portion may be considered the most advanced, but next year it is to be hoped they will share each other's advantages.

46. It is contemplated to commence the road this year from Gwalior to Etawah. The section as far as Bhind is easy, but between Bhind and the British border the country is cut up by ravines, and the work will be more difficult and costly. Were it not for the proposed railway between Agra and Gwalior this road would be the most important to Gwalior itself, connecting it with Etawah, a station 70 miles distant, and on the main line of the East Indian Railway, while Agra, the same distance from Gwalior, is on a branch line and 70 miles further on from Calcutta and Bombay.

47. A road is in course of construction between Oojein and Dewas, 23 miles apart; 16 miles of it are in Sindia's territory; the cost was estimated at Rupees 5,000 per mile, aggregating Rupees 80,000. Of this one-fifth, *viz.*, Rupees 16,000, is borne by the British Government, and the remainder, Rupees 64,000, has been paid in two instalments by the Gwalior Durbar during the past year. This road is for the benefit of the opium trade, and the contribution is additional to the annual road grant of Rupees 75,000.

48. *Morar Cantonment Magistracy and Civil Courts.*—During the past year Colonel J. A. Wright has performed the duties of Cantonment Magistrate and Civil Judge of Morar, and Lieutenant N. C. Martelli of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer.

The Statements annexed* show that in the Civil Courts 955 cases were decided, of which there was one appeal to this Office; the Judge's decision was confirmed. In the Criminal Court the number of cases was 181.

* Appendices I. to IV.

Average duration of each criminal case has been days 1·06 and of each civil, 1·02.

Colonel Wright is pleased with the industrious discharge of his duties by the Officiating Assistant, Lieutenant Martelli, a promising officer, who is now acting for Colonel Wright during his absence on privilege leave.

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
49. TREASURY. <i>Appendix XIV.</i> —The Treasury receipts during the past year were	...	36,05,572	9	5
The disbursements	...	28,38,500	11	6
Balance on 31st March	...	7,67,071	13	11

These nearly tally with the transactions of the year preceding.

Money Order Department.—2,759 money orders, aggregating Rupees 96,606-7-7, have been issued, of which again 426, aggregating Rupees 6,857-8-7, were for remittances home, a boon introduced in October 1872, which has been appreciated by the European community. 426 money orders, aggregating Rupees 25,855-1-0, have been cashed. The control of this department by separate agency has, according to instructions from the Comptroller-General of Accounts, been abolished since February last, and incorporated with the General Treasury.

The Returns annexed show how responsible and heavy are the duties of this Treasury. The primary responsibility and control rest with the Political Agent, a rather anomalous charge; the executive details with the Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant, who have performed their duties satisfactorily. The ability, industry and experience of Moonshee Fulkhr-ood-deen, the Head Clerk, have been repeatedly brought to notice by my predecessors, and I beg to record my testimony of his worth as a Government official.

During the ensuing years the receipts and disbursements of the Civil Treasury will be considerably increased by Sindia's railway contributions, for which provision will probably have to be made. At present even the Office, which has had a third Clerk recently sanctioned for it, is heavily worked.

50. MORAR JAIL. *Appendix VII.*—The number of prisoners admitted into the Morar Jail during the year was 89, of which 17 sentenced prisoners were transferred to the Central Jail, Agra, 1 died, 51 were discharged, and 20 remained on 31st March. No executions took place. The total cost of the Jail for the year was Rupees 2,561-15-3, giving an average cost per head of Rupees 121-15-11. The health of the prisoners was good. They are still located in the old building in the Cantonment. The new Civil Jail sanctioned in 1866 is not yet completed. It is isolated on the open plain on the north-west extremity of the Residency limits, and will require to be well guarded if prisoners of a desperate character are confined in it. The present Jail is to be utilized as a Cantonment Lock Hospital.

51. There is now no Government school in Morar. Of the Rupees 15,000 subscribed by the Maharaja for a memorial to the late Viceroy, mentioned in the last Annual Report, Rupees 1,000 have been received from

the Agent to the Governor-General for a school in Morar, the remainder being retained for the Indore school. It is hoped, therefore, that the school may be now re-established.

52. *Post Offices*.—There are sixteen Government Post Offices in Gwalior territory, of the working of which this Office hears nothing unless some complaint regarding any of the officials comes before it.

A Clerk of the Gwalior Post Office was tried by me in February last under Section 48, Act XIV (Post Office Act) of 1866, was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Deputy Postmaster of Chundeyree was removed and reduced for having ill-treated people of the town.

In consideration of the Durbar maintaining no postal communication but availing itself of our mails, service stamps are annually supplied to it free for use within Gwalior. The value of stamps so supplied from this Treasury during the year under report was Rupees 1,974-6-0, besides which stamps are supplied to the Durbar by the Political Officer at Sirdarpoor.

53. There was an unsuccessful attempt at mail robbery during the past year. The runner with the bag of the Jhansie Post Office was attacked on the Gwalior line on 30th December last, but the robbers (six in number) were repulsed by the Gwalior road sepoys, and the sba escaped. This is the only case that has occurred.

District Post Offices in foreign territory require careful and frequent supervision to ensure their efficiency and popularity, but I am not aware what inspection these Offices have received during the year.

54. *Telegraphs*.—The telegraph wires run through Gwalior along the Agra and Bombay road and between Indore and Neémuch. Within the territory are seven offices marginally noted. The Telegraph Office in the Lushkur was closed in February, owing, it is reported, to want of accommodation, and the city people have to telegraph from the Fort and Morar offices, which must necessarily decrease the revenue. The Morar and Fort offices are worked by soldier signallers, under the supervision of the Quartermaster General's Department, but the Gwalior office had a departmental Telegraphmaster in charge.

Morar.	Shajapoor.
Gwalior Fort.	Oojein.
Goonah.	Mundisore.
Neemuch.	

The Scepre office has been closed as unremunerative, and that at Burnuggur from want of accommodation.

No complaint of any sort regarding the department has reached this office during the year.

55. *SURVEY. Appendix XVI*.—The operations of the Topographical Survey have been confined to the south-west corner of "Bujrunghur District" of Gwalior bordering on Southern Rajpootana.

The usual Vakeels and guards were furnished.

56. *Conclusion*.—In the above report I have endeavoured to notice all occurrences of interest during 1872-73. Should there be any omissions I trust it may be remembered that it has been written after only four months' tenure of this Agency and consequently without personal knowledge of details and facts recorded.

APPENDIX A.

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of Gwalior State in Chundaree
Currency for the S. year 1929 A.D. 1872-73.*

Number of Zillas or Districts	...	...	...	14
„ Pergunnahs	...	...	...	58
„ Villages	...	...	...	12,390 $\frac{1}{4}$

RECEIPTS.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue as per Settlement	...	...	87,45,112	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Customs	...	...	14,55,110	10	6
		Total	1,02,00,222	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jaghiredars and others (nominal)	...	...	13,90,785	4	7
		Grand Total	1,15,91,008	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

REVENUE REALIZED.

Land Revenue $\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	...	65,58,834	3	0
Customs	...	...	...	6,00,000	0	0
		Total	...	71,58,834	3	0
Jaghiredars and others	...	...	...	13,90,785	4	7
		Grand Total	...	85,49,619	7	7

EXPENDITURE FOR 12 MONTHS.

MEHAL EXPENSES.

Mehal expenses	...	...	...	14,64,000	0	0
Additional or extra expenses	...	...	...	5,08,127	5	9
<i>Cash payments, Tankā, Jaghire, Nankar, &c.</i>						
Māafee cash payments	...	...	...	9,84,968	3	0
Tankadar, Jaghiredar, and Nankar	...	...	...	13,90,785	4	7
		Total Māafee	...	23,75,753	7	7
		Total Mehal expenses	...	43,47,880	13	4
Establishments, Army, relations, &c.	...	...	...	50,66,734	2	0
		Total expenditure	...	94,14,614	15	4

BALANCE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Land Revenue $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	21,86,278	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Customs	...	...	...	8,55,110	10	6
		Total one instalment	...	30,41,388	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Buildings	...	...	...	9,00,000	0	0
“Hubee March” Camp of Exercise	...	...	...	5,00,000	0	0
Charity	...	...	...	3,00,000	0	0
“Khas Bakee” irrecoverable arrears from Mehals	...	...	...	4,76,393	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Total expenditure	...	21,76,393	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Remarks.—30 lakhs of Rupees are still due to Durbar on account of one instalment from which deduct Rupees 8 lakhs to make up the 12 months' expenditure; the particulars to which the balance 21 lakhs will be applied have been given in the statement.

If the balance is regularly paid up by the Mehals, the receipts including customs revenue will be equal to the expenditure, otherwise there will be a deficit. The expenditure on account of buildings, &c., being extraordinary there will remain no surplus balance this year.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Civil cases in Gwalior territory for 1872-73, April 1872 to March 1873.

District or Court.	Remaining at the end of 1871-72.	Instituted in 1872-73.	Total.	Decided in 1872-73.	Remaining at the end of 1872-73.	Value of cases decided in 1872-73.		Cost of conduct of cases decided in 1872-73.		REMARKS.
						Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1. Darbar Civil Court	3,09,933	13 5	839	11 6	
2. Moonsiff, Lashkur	83,308	7 3	3,544	3 0	
3. Gird	11,333	11 0	1,551	3 3	
4. Bind	12,395	5 10	568	14 0	
5. Toonwarghur	9,555	3 6	284	5 6	
6. Sikurwarree	9,314	6 0	567	8 0	
7. Subbulghur	88,907	3 0	829	6 6	
8. Narwar	8,997	12 9	940	15 0	
9. Jhansie	28,029	9 7*	299	14 9	* And (6) six dam.
10. Esanghur	11,159	9 0	1,283	2 3	
11. Bujranghur	24,604	0 6	2,336	2 3	
12. Sur and Naib Sur Soobah Malwa	
13. Mundissore	37,175	5 0	2,375	15 0	
14. Augur	18,169	12 9	1,413	5 0	
15. Shahichanpore	46,735	3 9	2,901	4 0	
16. Amjhora	8,040	12 0	715	1 8	
17. Gird Oglein	15,796	15 9	1,009	0 0	
18. Neemuch	1,36,487	5 3	5,493	13 0	
Total	7,91,944	8 7†	28,703	13 9	† And (6) six dam.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of the particulars of Administration of Criminal Justice in Gwalior territory for 1872-73.

Charge or Nature of Crime.	NUMBER OF CASES.						DECIDED DURING 1872-73.			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF 1872-73.		REMARKS.	
	Remaining at close of 1870-71.			TOTAL.									
	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons released.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Rs. a. p.	Value of property recovered.
1. Murder	39	23	44	65	83	68	45	23	29	39	36	Rs. a. p.	Value of property recovered.
2. Culpable homicide	2	1	14	15	16	16	8	6	6	8	10	.....	.....
3. Burglary	53	17	150	85	203	102	125	50	29	78	23	18,972 15 3	3,060 3 3
4. Dacoite with wounding	7	12	4	11	11	23	1	9	2	10	12	2,967 12 0	.....
5. Ditto without ditto	9	10	3	1	12	11	1	1	...	11	10	1,532 3 0	117 0 0
6. Arson	32	4	60	36	82	10	55	11	21	27	8	.....	.....
7. Assault	7	9	9	16	16	25	8	2	17	8	6	.....	.....
8. Theft	675	100	1,873	1,657	2,518	1,767	1,875	710	844	673	203	1,03,650 15 0	26,246 6 0
9. Kidnapping	2	3	3	5	5	5	3	1	2	2	2	.....	.....
10. Slave trade	3	4	0	25	12	30	8	12	12	4	6	.....	.....
11. Combination for tumult	7	12	02	70	133	88	95	52	22	38	14	.....	.....
12. Wounding	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13. Perjury	...	5	41	36	59	41	27	12	15	...	...	.....	.....
14. Rape	18	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
15. Sodomy	1	...	8	15	19	27	16	14	8	13	5	.....	.....
16. Embezzlement and misappropriation	14	8	3	8	12	16	10	4	12	2	2	.....	.....
17. Forgery	9	8	3	5	6	6	4	...	1	2	5	.....	.....
18. Making and uttering counterfeit coins	3	1	31	117	36	118	32	95	21	4	2	.....	.....
19. Gambling	5	1	13	6	14	6	9	1	5	5	...	.....	.....
20. Breach of trust	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
21. Fraud	32	7	108	102	140	109	107	63	38	33	8	.....	.....
22. Bribery and corruption	30	15	64	63	94	78	57	19	38	37	21	.....	.....
23. Robbery	171	43	57	30	228	73	113	14	27	85	32	11,255 5 0	2,029 6 0
24. Causing abortion	24	6	29	23	53	34	32	13	17	21	4	.....	.....
25. Usurpation of authority	6	9	8	63	14	102	11	43	54	3	5	.....	.....
26. Cutting off the nose	27	8	187	221	214	229	181	118	100	33	5	.....	.....
27. Poisoning	1	...	4	11	7	12	6	6	...	1	1	.....	.....
28. "Pranah," outlawry	12	1	21	5	33	6	13	3	2	15	1	.....	.....
Total	1,234	305	2,844	2,751	4,078	3,056	2,882	1,280	1,334	1,196	442	1,39,379 2 0	31,453 15 3

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number of revenue cases in Gwalior territory for the year 1872-73, April 1873 to March 1873.

District and Court.	NUMBER OF CASES.			Decided during 1872-73.	Remaining at the close of 1872-73.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the close of 1871-72.	Instituted during 1872-73.	Total.			
1. Huzoor Durbur ...	1,185	773	1,958	1,152	806	
2. Sudder Moonsiff Lushknr ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	
3. Gird Gwalior ...	90	83	173	84	89	
4. Bhind ...	61	135	196	65	131	
5. Toonwarghur ...	442	75	517	141	376	
6. Sikurwarree ...	162	226	388	318	70	
7. Subbulghur ...	130	40	170	30	140	
8. Nurwur ...	115	54	169	50	119	
9. Jhansie ...	220	232	452	274	178	
10. Esanghur ...	155	39	194	55	139	
11. Bajrunghur ...	129	57	186	68	118	
12. Sur and Naib Sur Soobeh of Malwa ...	375	79	454	80	374	
13. Mundissore ...	174	66	240	33	207	
14. Augur ...	473	102	575	33	542	
15. Shajjelanpoor ...	684	229	913	680	233	
16. Naib Soobeh Amjhera ...	77	5	82	18	64	
17. Gird Oojein ...	54	54	108	10	98	
18. Neemuch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The district being under permanent settlement no cases have risen.
Total	4,527	2,249	6,976	3,091	3,685	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Cases of Dacoitee in Durbur territory, January to December 1872.

Number and date of occurrence.	Number of Dacoits with their names, residence, &c.	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE.			Zilla.	Number of Killed.	Number of wounded.	Property plundered.		Number of Dacoits arrested.	Final order and date.	REMARKS.
		Mouza.	Pergunnah.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1. 24th January 1872 ...	..... 1 Nundoo Brahmin. 2 Beharee Rawut. 3 Duryao Brahmin. 4 Shunker Rawut. 5 Kunhye Chamar. And 1 others, names not known.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Bajungkur ... Gird Gwallor...	..	..	..... 230 11 0	..... 37 9 0	6	..	The District Statement blank, Under investigation.
3. 5th May 1872 ..	..... 40 Dacoits, names not known.	Baharpura ...	Gird	.....	Ditto	..	..	82 4 0	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
4. 13th June 1872 ..	..... 50 ditto ditto	Sonakhara ...	Bhitarwar	.....	Nurwar	..	1	163 12 0	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
5. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sabulghur ... Towerghur ... Jhansee	..	..	..... Not known 1,191 15 0	.....	..	..	The District Statement blank, Search is being made for dacoits, Ditto ditto.
6. 4th June 1872 ...	..... 53 ditto ditto	.....	Gohnd	.....	Ditto	..	..	115 15 0	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
7. 9th February 1872...	..... 15 or 16 ditto foot and mounted.	.....	Duboh	.....	Ditto	..	..	204 8 0	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
8. 10th April 1872 ..	..... 25 unknown	Duryapura ...	Indoorkeho	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	The District Statement blank, Enquiries on foot.
9. 26th May 1872 ..	..... 15 or 20 ditto	Dondur	Duboh	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
10. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
11. 18th July 1872 ...	..... Ram Narain Thakoor Kutchwaya.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1	622 0 0	.....	..	..	The District Statement blank, Enquiries on foot.
12. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	Ditto ditto.
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2,610 1 9	37 9 0	5	..	

APPENDIX F.

Blank Tabular Statement of cases of Thuggee in which death was caused by administering Dhatura for 1872.

APPENDIX G.

Blank Tabular Statement of cases of Thuggee (Strangulation) for 1872.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners in Durbar Jails for 1872-73.

Serial Number.	Name of District in which the Jail is situated.	Life Prisoners.	14 Years.	12 Ditto.	10 Ditto.	9 Ditto.	8 Ditto.	7 Ditto.	6 Ditto.	5 Ditto.	4 Ditto.	3 Ditto.	2 Ditto.	1½ Ditto.	1 Ditto.	6 Months.	3 Ditto.	1 Ditto.	Total.	REMARKS.
1.	Central Prison Lushkur,	19	25	5	22	...	...	48	5	34	8	42	11	...	4	...	...	...	221	
2.	Esanghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	242
3.	Nurwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
4.	Bhind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	23	27	18	73
5.	Subbulghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
6.	Sikurwarree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	16	11	115
7.	Toonwurghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	4	14	35	26	20	56
8.	Jhansie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	11	14	22	197
9.	Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	29	66	56
10.	Bujrunghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	6	13	26	...	...	...	...	16
11.	Naibsur Soobeh Malwa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	26
12.	Augur	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	33
13.	Mundissore	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	48
14.	Neemuch	...	6	...	4	...	...	5	...	9	3	12	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	64
15.	Gird Oojein	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	5	1	13	21	...	17	...	...	...	...	29
16.	Shahjehanpoor.	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	3	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	16
17.	Amjhera	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total		...	31	48	5	29	1	...	61	5	62	26	94	80	29	136	130	203	278	1,218

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement showing the number of Schools in Durbar Territory.

Number.	DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.		No. of Students.		Cost.		REMARKS.
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
1	Lushkur College	...	1	1	682	674	Rs. 888 8 0	888 8 0
2	Gwalior School	...	1	1	70	72	35 8 0	35 8 0
3	Gird	...	3	3	62	79	30 8 0	30 8 0
4	Bhind	...	5	5	179	187	118 0 0	116 0 0
5	Sikurwarree	...	5	5	89	75	37 0 0	37 0 0
6	Toonwurghur	...	5	5	122	139	76 0 0	76 0 0
7	Subbulghur	...	4	4	213	197	85 0 0	85 0 0
8	Esanghur	...	4	4	168	183	118 0 0	118 0 0
9	Bajrunghur	...	2	2	55	58	36 0 0	36 0 0
10	Nurwar	...	8	8	147	153	72 8 0	72 8 0
11	Shahjehanpoor	...	22	22	493	414	194 0 0	194 0 0
12	Augur	...	10	10	223	250	79 0 0	79 0 0
13	Mundissore	...	3	3	92	101	44 0 0	44 0 0
14	Neemuch	...	6	6	155	141	78 0 0	78 0 0
15	Oojein	...	5	5	305	299	122 8 0	122 8 0
16	Jhansie	...	9	9	346	323	122 8 0	122 8 0
Total		...	93	93	3,401	3,350	2,135 0 0	2,135 0 0
Surplus		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Total		...	93	93	3,401	3,350	2,139 0 0	2,139 0 0

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the No. of Carriage cattle in Gwalior territory for the year A. D. 1872.

SERIAL NUMBER AND DISTRICT.				No. of Cattle.	REMARKS.
1.—Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	2,055	
2.—Bhind	...	...	...	275	
3.—Esanghur	...	...	...	1,125	
4.—Nurwar	...	...	...	1,637	
5.—Jubbulghur	...	...	...	7,407	
6.—Bajrunghur	...	...	...	5,075	
7.—Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	...	Statement from the District blank.
8.—Mundissore	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9.—Toonwarghur	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Total				17,575	

APPENDIX K.

Abstract statement of cotton cultivation in Gwalior for 1872.

NUMBER AND DISTRICT.				AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
				Beegahs.	Diswas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chs.
1.—Esanghur	...	...	...	35,213	13	34,531	35	.....
2.—Mundissore	...	...	...	5,362	0	12,716	20	8
3.—Bhind	...	...	...	31,519	10½	14,713	35	8
4.—Nurwar	...	...	...	2,788	17	2,031	30	8
5.—Bajrunghur	...	...	...	3,751	0	1,224	1	0
6.—Toonwarghur	...	...	...	14,899	3	9,846	16	12
7.—Subbulghur	...	...	...	10,673	10	13,349	38	0
8.—Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	7,300	18	6,913	11	0
9.—Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	2,942	1	2,854	1	0
10.—Sirrurwarree	...	...	...	2,757	17½	3,191	23	12
Total				1,17,293	9½	1,01,406	19	0

APPENDIX L.

Abstract Statement of Eunuchs in Durbar territory for 1872.

NUMBER AND DISTRICT.				Number of Eunuchs.	REMARKS.
1.—Toonwarghur...	...	...	...	22	
2.—Subbulghur	...	...	...	10	
3.—Bhind	...	...	...	27	
4.—Nurwar	...	...	...	5	
5.—Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	62	
6.—Esanghur	...	...	...	21	
7.—Jhansi	...	...	...	36	
8.—Mundissore	...	...	...	6	
9.—Gird Oojein	...	...	...	22	
Total				211	

APPENDIX B.

No. 56, dated Sehore, 12th April 1873.

From—Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward my Administration Report for the year 1872-73.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The state of the districts under this Agency has been on the whole satisfactory.

There have been but few cases of dacoity. The dense jungles in the frontiers of Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior, in which marauders were wont to find shelter and protection, have been occupied by troops, and all the fastnesses examined and rendered useless for the future.

In Bhopal there has been a party evidently on "Girass," as they have attacked Police Chowkees and killed the sepoy.

The weather during the year has been remarkable. The quantity of rain that fell during the wet season was $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the average. But in November, December, January, and February there were many heavy showers. The total quantity of rain that fell in three months at Sehore was $1\frac{7}{10}$ th inches.

The mukka and jowaree crops were excellent, and the wheat and gram crops promise to be equally good.

There have been no attacks on Her Majesty's mails within the limits of this Agency.

The districts have been comparatively free from serious diseases, during the last two months there have been a little small-pox in the large towns.

JUSTICE.

The number of cases disposed of in this Office during the past year has been criminal 343, civil 424.

The dilatoriness of the Gwalior officials has caused much inconvenience. The matter has more than once been brought to the notice of the Maharaja, who has at last issued stringent orders on the subject.

There have been no cases of kidnapping or suttee reported during the year.

The number of heinous offences has been above the average.

There remain five criminal cases and 17 civil suits on the file.

EDUCATION.

The average daily attendance at the High School has been 213.

One boy has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Mr. Mears, the Head Master, was compelled by ill health to proceed to England in April last, he returned in October. During his absence the Second Master, Pundit Deopershad, officiated as Head Master, and performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The Vernacular Departments of the School are weak in teachers. I am waiting for the Inspector to visit Sehore before I take any steps to remedy this evil.

Several of the boys are being taught printing and book-binding.

The Girls' School under Mrs. Mears' excellent management still continues to flourish and to be popular. The daily attendance has been 56. The native gentry take a great interest in the institution, and present many prizes to be competed for.

During the year His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to increase the Government grant from Rupees 40 to Rupees 70 per mensem.

These schools suffer much by not being visited annually by a Government Inspector, and I trust arrangements may be made for their inspection annually for the future. With the utmost desire to visit them frequently I find that the press of work prevents my doing so as often as I could wish.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The majority of the boundary pillars and survey stations is reported to be intact, those damaged have been ordered to be repaired.

During the year the Government of India has consented to forego the annual grant for roads received from Bhopal (Rupees 12,000 per annum), on the understanding that Her Highness the Begum makes them herself.

During the year Her Highness has constructed 43 miles of road and 23 small bridges and culverts.

A large tank has been constructed within the limits of the station by a public spirited banker. It will be of the greatest advantage to the cattle, which have now to go miles to get water during the cold and hot seasons.

JAILS.

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a Female Ward and a Sick Ward in the Jail, both of which have been urgently required for many years. They were completed a few days since.

The average number of prisoners has been 44.57. Their cost has been as follows:—

			<i>Rs</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Feeding ...	...	...	22	12	0
Guarding ...	...	...	22	2	4
Clothing...	...	...	0	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	3	6	3

Total ... 48 4 7 per annum per man.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent.

DISPENSARIES.

During the year arrangements have been made to open a dispensary at Putharee, and Maharaja Sindia has been addressed regarding the establishment of similar institutions at Gyraspore and Sujawulpore.

The institutions now open have afforded relief to a great many persons as will be seen from the following Statement:—

Sehore Dispensary—4,581 out-door and 219 in-door patients have been attended;

Beowra Dispensary—1,759 out-door patients have received medicine and attendance;

Bhilsa Dispensary—2,484 out-door patients have received medicine and attendance;

Nursinghur Dispensary—2,720 out-door patients have received medicine and attendance;

Kilcheepoor Dispensary—1,338 out-door patients have received medicine and attendance;

making a total of 13,101 persons who have received treatment. There have been 3 major and 556 minor operations performed successfully.

The total number of deaths has been 262; 3,729 children have been vaccinated, 2,534 successfully.

The total cost of these institutions for medicines, establishments, and superintendence has been Rupees 3,258-6-1. The report of the Agency Surgeon regarding these institutions is appended.

POST OFFICE.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has established several Post Offices in places where there are no Government Offices. She has also instituted a system of Postage Stamps.

The total number of letters, papers, parcels, and books received at the Government Post Offices within the limits of this Agency for distribution has been:—

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	46,156
Papers	...	...	...	...	...	8,807
Parcels	...	...	...	...	...	1,944
Books	...	...	...	...	...	956

The number posted has been—

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,660
Papers	...	...	...	...	...	6,587
Parcels	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
Books	...	...	...	...	...	631

The total value of Postage Stamps sold has been Rupees 3,876-14-6.

DEFINEMENT OF FRONTIERS.

Owing to Lieutenant Maitland, the Boundary Officer, having been removed to Bundelcund in March 1872 and his successor not having joined till the end of May, the number of boundary disputes settled has been less than usual—33 disputes have been settled and surveyed during the year. Captain Dalrymple has worked zealously, and I consider his work satisfactory.

PRODUCTS.

The mukka and jowaree crops were excellent and better than have been reaped for many years. The wheat and gram crops promise to be quite up to the average.

The opium crop, though it was slightly damaged by rain, is quite equal to that of last year.

The iron manufactured at Silwanee in Bhopal is in great demand, merchants from various parts going to that district to purchase it.

There is an antimony mine in the south of Bhopal, which is worked in a rough way, the mineral being exported to Bombay.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The only Telegraph Office within the limits of this Agency is at Beora, 56 miles from Sehore. Telegraph Stamps to the value of Rupees 584-4 have been sold during the year.

FAIRS.

Owing to the Chiefs having been impressed with the necessity of taking precautions for the cleanliness of the fairs held in their territories, and for the supply of wholesome water, there has been no sickness at any of them. The Begum has established a fair at Bhopal; it was not, however, very largely attended.

The Sehore fair, the goods coming to which had to pay full transit duty, whereas the articles sent to the Bhopal fair were allowed to pass free, was not so largely attended this year as usual. Property to the value of Rupees 2 lakhs was disposed of.

Bhopal.—On the 15th October I held a Durbar to confer on the husband of Her Highness the Begum the title of Nawab, sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy. For the first time since her first husband's death Her Highness appeared in the Durbar veiled, as did also her daughter, the Sultan Jehan Begum.

In November Her Highness the Begum went to Bombay to receive the Insignia of the Order of the Most Exalted Star of India, of which she had been appointed a Knight Grand Commander.

Her Highness received the decoration from His Excellency the Viceroy at a Durbar held for the purpose on the 16th November last. The Begum on this occasion also appeared veiled.

When in Bombay Her Highness received a visit from Mr. Addis, the Patentee of the single rail Railway; she requested him to depute some one to Bhopal to examine the country and to furnish her with an estimate, she guaranteeing to pay the expenses of the person sent.

Mr. Hewett was deputed, and after examining the country he went to Her Highness' camp and had several interviews with her on the subject. I believe the estimate was about 6½ lakhs of Rupees, the line to be completed in 18 months.

Owing to there being some difficulty in raising the requisite sum the matter is, I believe, in abeyance.

Her Highness has been on a tour in the Eastern district of the State for the last nine weeks. She is expected to return to Bhopal in a few days.

There have been many changes in the officials, among others the Commander-in-Chief has been dismissed.

Rajghur.—His Excellency the Viceroy having been pleased to confer on the Chief the title of Nawab, I held a Durbar at Beora on the 26th December for the purpose of presenting him with the Sunnud. He expressed his gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the honor conferred on him. Being anxious that the long standing question regarding the relatives of the Chief having been turned out of their caste should be settled, I requested the Chiefs of Muxoodunghur and Khilcheepoor to meet me at Beora; they did so, and accompanied me to Nursinghur, where I took them to visit the Chief and arranged for the question being settled. After some days the matter was arranged, and they decided that the Jaghiredars and relatives of the Chief of Rajghur should give the feast to their fellow caste brethren, distribute alms, &c., the whole to cost Rupees 5,000.

The Nawab of Rajghur at once paid the amount for them; they were then allowed to eat with their fellow caste brethren, the Chiefs of Nursinghur, Khilcheepoor, and Muxoodunghur smoking a hookah with them.

This long standing grievance is now at an end, and the relatives and Jaghiredars of the Nawab of Rajghur have been fully restored to all their caste rights.

The administration of the State is satisfactory.

Nursinghur.—The Chief, Hunwunt Sing, died last evening (31st March) from general weakness and paralysis.

On the 31st December last I held a Durbar to present him with the Sunnud conferring on him the title of Raja lately sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy. Owing to his being very old and paralyzed I held the Durbar in his palace. He was almost unable to speak, but expressed his loyalty to Her Majesty's Government and his gratitude for the honor the Viceroy had conferred on him.

I have directed his grandson, Kowar Pertab Sing, only son of Bhowanee Sing, eldest son of Hunwunt Sing, who died in September 1859, to carry on the government of the State pending the orders of Government. He was recognized by his grandfather as his heir and has had charge of the State for some months. He is a clever well-disposed young man, and will, I believe, make a good Ruler.

Khilcheepoor.—I had an opportunity of seeing this young Chief this year. I found him intelligent. He manages his State satisfactorily.

Koorwaie.—The Chief met me when on my tour; he continues to manage his State satisfactorily.

Muxoodunghur.—The Chief met me at Beora. His Kamdar is an ex-chobdar, and the affairs of the State are most unsatisfactory. I purpose going there next cold season.

Mahomedghur.—Nawab Hafiz Mahomed Khan met me when at Bagrode. He is taking more interest in the management of his estate.

Putharee.—This small State was being utterly ruined by the mother of the young Nawab, whose dissipated and reckless conduct was fast running the State in debt. It was taken under the management of this Office in August 1871. Order has been restored in the district, the Police, &c., remodelled, and after paying all expenses and granting a liberal allowance to the young Nawab a sum of Rupees 3,778-12-2 has been saved.

In January last the Ameen who had been in charge of the State was allowed to resign, and I deemed it a good opportunity to teach the young Nawab, who is sharp and intelligent, how to govern. I have therefore appointed him as Ameen; in other words, he rules the districts under the orders of this Office. I hope after a year's training to be able to make over the State to him. I visited Putharee in January and explained to the young Chief how the work should be carried on.

Basoda.—The Nawab met me at Gyaspore in January last. The difference between his brothers and himself have been arranged.

Larawut.—This petty State has been under the management of this Office since March 1869. During the past year debts to the amount of Rupees 3,499-3-9 have been paid off. It will, however, be still some years before it will be free from liabilities.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Mulharghur, Shujawulpore, Sonekutch, Chachowra, Share of Soondursee.—These districts belonging to Gwalior are under this Agency. I marched through the Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Shujawulpore, Sonekutch, and Soondursee Districts during the months of December and January. I had great difficulty in getting witnesses required in several cases pending in my Court. The Maharaja has, however, issued stringent orders on the subject, so I hope for the future the requisitions of this Office will be more speedily obeyed. The Soobah of Esaghur met me near Bhilsa, and he promised that there should be no more delays.

Zerapoor, Machulpoor, Kantapoor, Gagronee, Nimawur, share of Soondursee.—These districts belonging to Indore under this Agency have been satisfactorily administered.

Seronj.—The state of this district belonging to Tonk still remains very unsatisfactory.

I am of opinion that the case of the ex-Jaghiredar of Oonarse is one which calls for the intervention of our Government.

In January 1872 the Seronj officials applied to me to assist them with troops, &c., when the Jaghiredars occupied Oonarse, and on my promising the latter that their case should be investigated they surrendered themselves to me and came into Sehore. Since then they have been for a long while at Tonk, but the adjustment of their grievances has not yet been effected.

Sarungpoor.—This district belonging to Dewas is not managed in at all a satisfactory manner. Dacoits and thieves find refuge in it, and the local officials are too supine to apprehend them.

GUARANTEED GRASSIAH AND OTHER THAKOORS.

Tuppa.—This petty estate is under the management of this office; it has recently been surveyed and fresh leases have been granted for long

terms. The estate has been ruined by the mismanagement of the late Thakoor and his widow. It will take many years to restore it to prosperity. The young Thakoor is being educated at the High School at Sehore; he is endowed with considerable abilities, and has a good disposition.

Kujooree.—This petty jaghire was placed under the management of this office in August 1871. It is gradually recovering from the mismanagement of the Thakoor's mother. The young Thakoor is being educated at the Sehore High School; he is intelligent and industrious.

Agra Birkherah.—The case of this Thakoor has been reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. The revenue of the jaghire exceeds by only a few Rupees the amount demanded by the Gwalior Durbar. The consequence is an ever increasing amount of arrears due to the Durbar which causes much inconvenience and ill-feeling.

Dhabla Dheer.—The late Thakoor Rughonath Sing, who was sentenced to transportation for life, died in the Tannah jail on the 21st September last. The jaghire was under the order of Government made over to Chand Sing of Kankerherah.

Sootalia.—The Thakoor returned from his pilgrimage to Pooree on the 2nd August 1872. The state of the jaghire is satisfactory.

Heerapoor, Kumalpoor, Dhabla Ghosee, Khursiah, Ramghur, Doogriah, Jabria Bheel, Peepliakh Nugger.—There have been no changes among these Thakoors. There have been no serious offences committed in the jaghires, and their management has been satisfactory.

Dariah Kheree.—The succession to this jaghire has been recently settled, and Thakoor Runjeet Sing recognized as the holder.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUNDELKHUND AGENCY, FOR 1872-73.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Agriculturally* the year has been unfavorable. As in the previous season the rains were heavy and, while they lasted, were so unintermitting as greatly to injure the monsoon (khureef) crops, and prevent plough work for the next sowings. Then on stopping they ceased abruptly, so that the soil dried and caked hard, before an average area for the spring (rubbee) crops could be ploughed. Of $51\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain, registered at Nowgong, the whole, excepting half an inch in April, fell in the four months June to September. See Annexure, No. 1. The kas grass, with its bind-weed roots, has spread over immense tracts, both in British and Native territory; and thus, in hundreds of villages, half or even more of the revenue will be lost for several years. The mahooa, which is to the poor a sort of third harvest, generally failed. The crop is a delicate one, as the flowers are shed prematurely if, instead of clear heat while ripening, storms occur as happened this year. There was a magnificent show of mango blossom, but from a similar cause there has, in most parts, been no fruit. From the low stocks following the preceding bad year, grain has been dear, and altogether there has been considerable distress, which is increasing so that the expression *Bukhiye* literally "hungry people," betokening a stage towards famine, is heard with growing frequency. In fact the thousands, who in this poor province, whether British or Native, are seldom far from a state of hunger, have latterly not escaped its actual experience. Cattle disease has been very prevalent, carrying off in some places a quarter, and in some even a half of the cattle.

2. As regards the health of the population however, in Native Bundelkhund, the season was generally a fair one, though in places there was considerable fever of kinds. Dengue, for instance, made its appearance and was universal at Duttia. It did not invade Nowgong. The Native States also escaped any epidemic of cholera, though there were a few scattered cases, and it prevailed for a time in the neighbouring British district of Banda.

3. One Chief died within the year, *viz* : Rao Gobindass, Jaghiredar of *Bihat*, on 9th April 1872, succeeded by his minor son, Rao Mohoom Sing.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

4. *Oorcha* (*Tehree*) has suffered very severely from the late unfavorable seasons. It had not recovered from the loss of men and cattle in the famine year when it has again been thrown back. Nor has an equilibrium of income and outlay been regained. Roads and other

Public Works are a crying want, and any reduction in other respects is more than counterbalanced by outlay on this head, which may here be called a new item of expense.

The differences between the Chief and the Thakoors of the Kantur District have mostly subsided for the present. Some have been adjusted, but others are scarcely settled, though not for the moment giving trouble. The Thakoors' requests were in many cases so impracticable from their seeking to revive a state of things which now no longer exists, that they stood greatly in their own way as to getting what was really possible and desirable for them.

5. Of *Duttia* and *Sumpthur* there is nothing sufficiently new or noticeable to mention in this place.

6. In *Punnah* the young Maharaja is going on well.

He quite recognises this point, that standing still does not do at the present day. He lately made a tour to Calcutta and other large places, and is well qualified to benefit by what he saw.

The principal public works at present in Punnah, a very creditable one to the Chief, will be mentioned afterwards.

7. So long as the young Maharaja of Chirkaree had the advantage of the immediate supervision and association of an European officer there was no more promising youth among the Chiefs of Bundelkund.

A detailed survey before completed for the Central District has now been nearly finished also in the Chundla Pergunnah.

Public works will be noticed further on.

8 *Ajgurh* suffered very severely from the season. The young Chief is still struggling to emerge from debt mostly inherited. Till that is accomplished little public improvement can be expected. How far he will succeed is not yet certain, for a continuance of bad years would render unaided success impossible; and even with good seasons it will depend on perseverance in plans of recovery, adherence to which has not hitherto been sufficiently strict.

9. In *Bijawur* there is still the anomaly of a Chief, young, intelligent and well disposed, failing to manage as might be expected from these qualities. Latterly his difficulties have induced him to be more candid. I lately went over with him and his officials the main items of income and outlay for some years past. It seemed that things had gone wrong from the time of the last Agra Durbars, about which period considerable expense was incurred, and some officials died or were changed. Thereafter the income has been lessening, and the expenditure increasing, till the balance latterly has been considerable on the wrong side. The late bad seasons partly accounted for this, but it was mostly due to the want of uniform system and supervision and to the constant changes of officials. Under this last plan, those of the higher class who are out of active employment exceed those who are in office, and whoever is in is opposed by those who are out. I hope the Chief may now have taken a turn for the better.

10. In parts of *Chutterpoor* the last two unfavorable years have produced extreme distress, approaching or actually reaching famine.

Choubey Dhunput Rae, the excellent Superintendent, is managing well and quietly; but with a State out of available cash to begin with,

and put to excessive expense for years on account of the outlaws of our Humeerpoor Zillah, it is difficult to make headway against a succession of bad seasons after a famine.

The little Raja is intelligent and can now read and write Hindec, but is, I am sorry to say, far from strong.

11. *Logassi* furnishes an instance of the good of taking a jaghire under supervision when circumstances call for it.

Under the trouble for many years from the Toria Koolpahar outlaws of Humeerpoor much of the jaghire had fallen out of cultivation. The late Chief had quite broken down, and the jaghire, which was commonly considered one of about Rupees 15,000, was found to produce only about Rupees 8,000, while there was not a road or a public work beyond what the arrangements against the outlaws had necessitated.

Rai Purmessureedas was put in charge last year, when there was only about Rupees 100 of ready cash. During the year the income rose by Rupees 1,400, and notwithstanding an outlay of almost Rupees 2,000 on roads, &c., the balance in hand at the end was nearly Rupees 1,000.

III.—JUDICIAL.

12. The *Tabular Returns* are separately submitted.

There was no case of *Samadh* or *Julpurwa* (respectively burying and drowning alive in the last stages of incurable disease) and no *Suttee*.

Rajpoot Female Infanticide.—Among the Purihars of Jignee the births of the year were nine boys and five girls; all of the latter survived, but two girls of the previous year died from natural causes. The numbers alive were as follows:—

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>& Girls.</i>
At end of 1870-71	...	...	...	...	26	16
" 1871-72	...	...	...	...	33	22
" 1872-73	...	...	...	...	40	25

No *Robbery of Government Mails* occurred, or of cash in transit.

Dacoity.—Seven cases were reported, *viz.*, two in Duttia, four in Tehree, and one in Chutterpoor. In both the Duttia instances some of the offenders were arrested and punished. The same was the case in the Tehree dacoities, the most of which were, however, by men belonging to our neighbouring British districts. The Chutterpoor case was rather one of theft at night from sleeping travellers; though, on the latter waking up, the thieves used their latees (clubs) and managed to get off.

Thuggee.—Its modern form of drugging travellers with dhatoora, and then plundering them, appears to have received a temporary check, as no case was heard of in the year.

No instance of *kidnapping girls* for immoral purposes came to notice; and the curious trade which had sprung up, of selling girls to be really married, seems, as mentioned in last year's report, to have been checked for the time.

The professional pilferers, known as *Sonorias* in Tehree and *Chunderbedees* in Duttia, appear to be decreasing by deaths and desertions, as the registers show only 111 of the former and 185 of the latter, as compared with 135 and 226 at the end of the previous year.

IV.—REVENUE.

13. There was no change regarding the Government tribute levied from certain districts.

Succession nuzzeranna was recovered and remitted to Indore as follow :—

From Behut in full	Rs. 2,178 0 0
„ Jignee (two instalments)	„ 2,369 13 0

The Native States revenue suffered heavily from the bad season.

Some of the jaghiredars indeed are in great straits from the above cause and the inroads of kas grass, leaving them scarcely a fourth of their usual income.

V.—EDUCATION.

14. *Rajkoomar Central School*.—During the year I was able to report that the Chiefs had arranged to establish, in memory of Lord Mayo, a Central School at Nowgong, for the education of their sons, and to supply an Inspecting Staff for the Local State Schools, &c. In round figures the subscriptions at present are Rupees 20,000 to start the school, and Rupees 10,000 annually to maintain it. A building has already been purchased. Certain matters regarding the scheme are now before Government.

Local State Schools.—Returns from 26 States give the following particulars :—

Number of Schools	44
Average daily Scholars in English	115
‘ Ditto ditto Urdoo	547
Ditto ditto Hindee	1,058
Total	1,720

There was a tendency to set too large a number of children to begin English. This had to be checked,—as it hindered them learning their own language properly, and a wretched smattering, often little more than the Alphabet, never could be of use. A competent mastery of each boy’s own vernacular is now urged as an essential preliminary to learning English.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS IMPERIAL.

15. *Military*.—The new barracks at Nowgong are being slowly proceeded with; the outlay having been nearly one lakh.

During the year the buildings and foundations were carefully inspected. The mortar was found excellent, and the work on the whole strong.

The Artillery occupy some of those that are completed.

The British Infantry are still in the old buildings,—*quondam* stables improved,—but wonderfully healthy as quarters.

16. *Communications*.—In the Bundelkund Road Division work was principally concentrated on the Railway feeder from Nowgong to Sutna.

Up to the Kane River, 45 miles, the road is now completely bridged.

The long considered Murla Ghât was at last begun as the year closed.

Expenditure on all the lines of the division was somewhat above one lakh.

17. *Local Works*.—In the Cantonment these were as below:—

Completion of Serai	...	...	Rs. 3,146
Completion of Dispensary and Subordinate buildings	..	..	1,198
Minor Works	...	...	762
Repairs	...	...	1,362
Total, Rs.			6,468

Under the Agency.

Roads, culverts, and tree planting Rs. 1,003

The rough and loose stone causeway over the Koomrari Nullah, mentioned in last report, stood a second year's floods without injury. A grouting of mortar was given to the upper stones of each margin. It rests on rock, but its answering so well led to the construction of a nearly similar one *in sand* across the Bhurar Nuddee. It similarly stood the flood of last year without damage; though, somewhat contrary to general expectation, as it also is a raised one, so as to permit of culvert openings for the fair-weather stream at one side where rock is found.

During the superintendence of some local works,—opportunity occurred of actually seeing the nature and scope of the scour action which is dangerous to bridge piers and other structures in sandy rivers during flood. This has been separately reported.

18. *Native State Works*.—Returns from 19 of the States show an outlay of Rupees 1,25,129, one half of this being on roads.

In order of the largest amounts the most noticeable States were Punnah, Chirkharee, Oorcha, and Duttia.

In *Oorcha* much has latterly been, and is being, done to improve the capital, Tehree, by draining and raising the streets. The State has also taken in hand the construction of a road through Tehree from the Saugor direction northward towards Mow Ranipore,—a well-used trade route. Some progress with earthwork and minor bridges has been made,—and over the Jumnar Nuddee a masonry causeway has been partly made.

In *Duttia* the principal works were connected with the capital. The new entrance to the town mentioned in last report has, with its gateway and link-road to the highway, been completed, constituting a great improvement and convenience. A handsome new bazaar has been considerably extended, and many huts and ruins have been cleared away, leaving however an immensity yet to be done. A new dispensary has also been under construction, and a small canal has been led from one of the tanks to water the gardens which environ the city.

At *Chirkharee*, Dewan Tantia Sahib, the Manager, is carrying on the transformation of the capital. Tank and road works outside had previously changed its exterior. Now the town is being opened up and a handsome bazaar is being built.

At *Punnah* works of one kind or other have been indigenous since the time of the late Chief.

At the foot of the small Amjhirria Ghât, lately constructed on the road leading from Punnah to Dumoh, a strong stone bridge has been constructed over the Kooria Nullah, and will serve for the crossing also of the Imperial Nowgong and Sutna Road.

But passing bye miscellaneous and minor works, the one which is of most interest is the construction of the Bisram Ghât.

This,—which leads from the Punnah plateau to the Banda plain in the north,—is on the same Vindhyan Range as the Murla Ghât on the Imperial Road to the west. But the former has always been the more difficult, and is especially so in the comparative want of natural facilities for giving it a moderate incline. The Chief had begun cutting the scarp at the top a year or two ago, and had improved a portion there considerably, though it is still too steep for laden carts without the assistance of coolies. The line taken led also into difficulties, which had stopped the work. It was evident that without aid in laying it out the Chief, though anxious to open up the ghât, could not effect it. In default of better assistance, I laid it out myself with a clinometer made up in camp. The slope I kept in view was 4 in 100, so that there might be a margin of a foot either way, where the hill required or allowed it. I marked it out, and work was commenced before me within the week,—the last of the official year. Considerable portion of the cutting has been executed, and part of the new line may soon supersede the old precipitous track. As I have not been able to visit the ghât again yet, and it was laid out so hurriedly, the work will doubtless be a rough one; but later measurements indicate that the incline will be fully as easy as I designed, while the line taken, though necessarily circuitous to get the requisite gentleness of slope, was specially selected also to be the easiest of construction. I ran the new line into upper part previously improved by the Chief, leaving the excess of steepness still remaining in the latter to be removed by the alterations which can be marked out on a future occasion.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

19. Up to some time after the mutinies there were but *two* Post Offices in the Agency, *viz.*, at Nowgong and Chutterpoor.

Now there are *eleven* as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Nowgong. | 6. Chirkharee. |
| 2. Chutterpoor. | 7. Tehree. |
| 3. Duttia. | 8. Kudoura |
| 4. Bijawur. | 9. Ajighur. |
| 5. Punnah. | 10. Kampta. |
| 11. Sumptur. | |

Of these the last four were new within the year, the eleventh in fact having been opened only from 1st April 1873, and thus belonging rather to next year's report.

Our Post Offices are not usually welcome when first suggested to the Chiefs, but assent is gradually obtained, and their unquestionable public convenience is eventually recognized.

The aggregates of postal work, &c., were—

Letters, &c., despatched outward	...	...	...	96,392
„ arrived, inwards	...	...	...	1,03,929
			Total	2,00,321
				Rs.
Disbursements	...	...	...	4,657
Cash receipts, exclusive of Treasury sales of Stamps to private parties				5,482

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

20. There being no Government Office nearer than between one and two hundred miles is a great and growing inconvenience which may anyday be serious.

Messages travelling partly by wire, and partly by post, gain so little over the copies coming all the way by post that both not unfrequently arrive together.

IX.—MILITARY.

21. The garrison at Nowgong comprises :—

G. 19th Battery. Royal Artillery.
Detachment Her Majesty's 106th.
Two Squadrons 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Wing 15th Madras Native Infantry.

From the progress in the roads and drains of the new station, its drainage, for which there is every natural facility, was much better last monsoon than in the previous year.

Two cases of cholera, both fatal, occurred in the artillery. How or whence it came was at first a mystery, till it was known that some suspicious deaths had occurred in the neighbouring syces' lines and bazaar, which were in a dreadful state of mud and undrainage; and that cholera had been rife at Banda and in some villages on the road for some time before any intimation thereof was here received. The lines too were merely wretched grass huts, which the syces had run up for themselves unaided by butting money.

Annexurè No. 2 shows the health of the troops.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

22. *Dispensaries.*—Returns from nine Dispensaries, in most of which European medicines are used, give the following figures :—

Total treated	...	...	...	15,113
„ died	...	...	...	134
„ Cost	...	...	Rs.	8,726

Naturally the Dispensary at Nowgong, as the only one under a European Medical Officer, is the principal. It is of immense use to the station and to a wide circle beyond; and the Deputy Surgeon General speaks very highly of its condition under Dr. Backhouse.

There is room for increase in the numbers, and still more so in the efficiency of the State Dispensaries. The latter could only be secured

through periodic inspection by a Medical Officer, with time to look into the working of the institutions, and occasionally to give the benefit of his operative skill.

Dr. Harvey, in medical charge of the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp last cold season, operated on a number of boys for stone, and in all instances with success. There were abundant indications of how much need there is for surgical skill, and how much it is appreciated among the poor people of the province.

VACCINATION.

23. *Vaccination* was started in 1868-69 and has progressed as follows :—

					<i>Total.</i>
1868-69	...	...	...	...	3,485
1869-70	...	...	...	...	4,084
1870-71	...	...	...	...	11,127
1871-72	...	...	...	...	17,723
1872-73	...	...	...	...	23,003

The details of the last year are :—

Successful	...	...	...	...	17,943
Unsuccessful or Doubtful	...	...	...	...	3,394
Result not known	...	...	...	...	1,666

The largest numbers were in :—

Punnah	...	...	...	...	3,632
Oorcha	...	...	...	...	3,404
Chutterpoor	...	...	...	...	2,652
Duttia	...	...	...	...	2,428
Chirkaree	...	...	...	...	2,274
Bijawur	...	...	...	...	2,056

Dr. Watson, Superintendent of Vaccination in the adjoining British Districts, kindly superintends; and there are a Native Superintendent and several Assistants paid, as are the ordinary Vaccinators, by the Native Chiefs.

Among those vaccinated were the Maharaja of Bijawur, son of Raja Bahadoor of Sumptur, and son of Maharaja of Ajighur, brother and niece of Maharaja of Punnah, son of Jaghiredar of Jussoo, and with the above many children of connections and Sirdars.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

24. Captain Blowers, Boundary Officer, settled 35, including some intricate and troublesome cases. A few other cases were also disposed of.

A complete demarcation of boundaries is one of the most urgent wants of the territory, but as yet the work has not been more than begun.

POSTSCRIPT.

During the absence on furlough of Captain E. Temple, Captain F. Maitland has officiated as Assistant Political Agent, Cantonment Magistrate, Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Treasury Officer, Nowgong.

Annexure No. 1.

TABLE OF RAIN-FALL AND TEMPERATURE, &c.

MONTHS AND YEAR.	Mean day Temperature.	Mean night Temperature.	Mean Temperature of months.	Total Rain-fall.	Prevailing Wind.	REMARKS.
April 1872	94°03	78°36	86°19	5	N.-W.	
May 1872	101°13	84°64	92°89	.....	N.-E.	
June 1872	96°63	88°40	92°51	9°3	N.-E.	
July 1872	88°80	80°84	84°82	15°1	N.-E.	
August 1872... ..	83°19	79°51	81°35	21°5	S.-E.	
September 1872	84°60	80°18	82°39	5°1	N.-E.	
October 1872... ..	84°25	74°57	79°41	.....	S.-E.	
November 1872	74°20	61°90	68°05	.....	S.-E.	
December 1872	72°45	62°04	67°24	.....	W.	
January 1873	66°32	55°13	60°72	.....	W.	
February 1873	83°00	62°41	72°70	.....	N.-W.	
March 1873	94°19	69°90	82°04	.....	N.-W.	
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	51°5	.....
Average	85°23	73°15	80°11	.....	.....

Annexure No. 2.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

STATION.	Troops.	Average strength.	Total Admissions to Hospital.	Percentage of Admissions to Strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission in days.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to Strength.	REMARKS.
								<i>Cause of Death.</i>
Nowgong... Bundelkund	G.-19th Royal Artillery.	140°74	240	170°52	16°30	3	2°13	{ By Cholera 2 „ Abscess of Liver ... 1
	Detachment 108th Light Infantry.	167°14	273	163°32	12°52	7	4°18	{ „ Dysentery ... 1 „ Sunstroke ... 1 „ Gun shot (accidental) 2 „ Epilepsy ... 1 „ Remittent Fever ... 1 „ Liver ... 1
Nadice.	3rd. Bengal Cavalry.	238°66	379	146°6	15°1	2	0°77	{ „ Scrofula... .. 1 „ Bronchitis ... 1
	Left Wing 15th Madras Native Infantry.	299	289	96°65	9°65	2	0°67	{ „ Remittent Fever ... 1 „ Ague ... 1

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelkund.

APPENDIX D.

No. 254, dated Sutna, 30th April 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Baghelkund,

To—Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Baghelkund Agency for the year 1872-73. As this is the first occasion on which a report has been sent in since this Agency was constituted it may be as well to note that the district of Baghelkund under its charge lies between $23^{\circ} 20'$ and $25^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and between $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $82^{\circ} 57'$ east longitude, containing an area of a little over 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 17,23,000, and comprises the following Native States, with a revenue of about 28 lakhs of Rupees :—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(1.) Rewah	area 14,000 square miles, population 15,00,000	Rev.	25,00,000		0	0	0
(2.) Nagode	„ 450 „ „	73,000	„	80,000	0	0	0
(3.) Myhere	„ 400 „ „	70,000	„	80,000	0	0	0
(4.) Sohawul	„ 300 „ „	50,000	„	80,000	0	0	0
(5.) Kotee	„ 131 „ „	30,000	„	60,000	0	0	0

2. The district is bounded on the—

North.—By Native States of Punnah and Adjeighur in Bundelkund, and by the British districts of Banda and Allahabad.

East.—By Allahabad and Mirzapoor under North-Western Provinces, Sirgooja and Chota Nagpoor under the Government of Bengal.

South.—By Sirgooja, Korea, Bhokar under Chota Nagpoor and Belaspoor, Mundla and Jubbulpoor under Central Provinces.

West.—By Jubbulpoor and Native Bundelkund, and is divided as it were, into two divisions by the Kymore range of hills, which runs through it from south-west to north-east. In the division to the north of the range are included the better-cultivated portions of Rewah territory including the capital; the whole of the States of Nagode, Myhere, Sohawul, and Kotee; that to the south is entirely Rewah territory.

3. The principal rivers are to the *south of the Kymore*, the Soane with its affluents, the Johilla, Bhadar, Mahanuddee, Bannass, Mahon, and Goput, and the Nerbudda which rises in Rewah territory at Amarkantak, a flat-topped hill forming the eastern termination of the Satpoora range of hills which crosses the middle of India from west to east. The Nerbudda, after a short course, runs into the British districts in the Central Provinces to the north of the Kymore; the only rivers of importance are the Tons and Sutna.

4. The Allahabad and Jubbulpoor line of Railway runs for 86 miles through the Native States under this Agency, and at Sutna half-way between the two places there is a change-engine station.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

5. The crops throughout Baghelkund during the year under review were hardly up to the average; the general health was on the whole good. Although dengue was almost universal in the cities of Rewah and Myhere from August to November, it did not appear however in other parts of the district, which also escaped the epidemic of cholera which was so prevalent in the adjacent British districts.

6. There was, I regret to say, one case of suttee which occurred in the Rewah Pergunnah of Burdee, south of the Kymore. Some of the parties implicated are in custody, but the zemindar, who was present, is still at large: the Durbar gives every assurance that it will punish severely the parties concerned.

One case of "manusmaree" was also reported to this office. The offender, a Brahmin, and resident of Rewah territory, richly deserved hanging. The Maharaja personally expressed to me his opinion that this hateful practice would not be stopped until a severe example was made, and that he himself considered the offender should be hanged, but the aversion to the infliction of capital punishment for such an offence being so strong amongst the influential members of the Durbar, added to the fact of the man being a Brahmin, brought an influence to bear on the Chief which he was not able to resist, and the man has only been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

7. *Rewah*.—This State, which although of great extent and said to be possessed of much mineral and forest wealth, is sadly backward and contrasts most unfavorably with the districts by which it is surrounded.

8. It is quite impossible that Rewah territory, with its numerous natural resources, coal, iron, timber, antimony, &c., and its position relative to our own territories, can be suffered to remain in the backward state it is in at present.

9. On assuming charge of the Agency in March last I found that three matters most intimately connected with the welfare of Rewah called for attention:—

1st.—The investigation into the State debts, and liquidation of the same so far as possible from the balance of Government loan at my disposal.

2nd.—Revision and reduction of establishments, so as to bring expenditure well within income.

3rd.—Reforms in general administration of the country.

10. Regarding the first I have already reported fully in my No. 243 of 28th April, so need not enter details here. Suffice to say that the amount of debts said to be due by the State reached the large figure of Rupees 16,76,112; that on examination it was found by compromising some and by throwing out others that the necessary debts to be met amounted to Rupees 6,73,611, and that to meet this at my disposal Rupees 7,83,419. This sum was therefore disbursed leaving a balance in my hands of Rupees 109,837, which will be applied to Public Works, or in otherwise strengthening the administration of the country.

11. As regards the second question, "revision and reduction of establishments," after much enquiry and consideration by Sir Dinkur Rao and myself a scheme was drawn up, amply providing for all ordinary expenditure of the State and falling well within the estimated income. The Maharaja expressed himself as highly approving of and quite satisfied with this scheme, but I am afraid little has been done to adhere to it.

12. The two most important points calling for reform in the general administration of the country were the system of revenue collection and the administration of justice.

13. The revenue is estimated at about 26 lakhs, but of this sum no less than 16 lakhs is alienated in "jaghires, religious and charitable grants, moarwars, &c., &c."

The system till within the last few years in Rewah was to farm out large districts to contractors for lump sums, details and expenses, as also extensive judicial powers, being left to them, and nothing could have been more destructive to the prosperity of all classes. At present there are—

1st.—A considerable number of villages or lands which are under direct management "Kham Tehseel," *i.e.*, engagements made with "Assamees" or tenants.

2nd.—A good number of single villages, and in some cases one or two together, are farmed out (contract system).

3rd.—Several on a summary zemindaree settlement.

4th.—Many villages held formerly on a rent-free tenure are now assessed at a "chouth" or one-fourth of the gross rent of lands in possession, *i.e.*, on an "obaree" tenure.

5th.—A considerable number are held on "muamla" or light assessment; and the last source of ordinary revenue,

6th.—Is Sair or Customs collections, Forest dues, fines.

In the collection of the revenue there are employed seven Tehseeldars and one Collector. It is received in four equal instalments, two in the rubbee and two in the khureef season. With the exception of those in "Kham Tehseel" all other lands are held by Thakoors and Brahmins, who will not personally engage in agricultural pursuits but employ Koombees, Kachees Lodhes, Kotwars, Koles, and Chumars. Rent is paid both in cash and kind as agreed on; leases are granted yearly; or those of former years are continued at the pleasure of the Tehseeldars or Collector. There is no security whatever that a lease given for a specified period will not be cancelled on the very slightest, or even no pretext at all, when some other party is willing to make an advance on the sum given by the person holding the lease, even although it may have already run six months out of the twelve; the consequence is that many of the ryots have deserted the country either from the cancelment without due notice of their leases, or from the harsh measures adopted to screw rent out of them. The Mooktiar-i-riasut is alive to the evils of the present system, and is doing his best to improve matters, but the present Tehseeldars are the old contractors, so he meets with much opposition.

14. Regarding "the administration of justice and Police arrangements" last year Sir Dinkur Rao and myself advised the establishment of—

1 Adawlut, consisting of two old respectable servants of the State and a trained man from our provinces,

7 Deputy Magistrates,

14 Thannahs,

24 Police Chowkees;

and we drew up a scheme detailing the various powers each department was to exercise. The Maharaja expressed himself highly pleased with this arrangement, and it remained in force for a few months and was becoming quite popular, when the party, which has from the first been hostile to Sir Dinkur Rao personally and opposed to all his reforms, induced His Highness summarily to abolish this arrangement for the following:—

1. *An Appellate Court*, nominally to be directly under the Maharaja's own supervision, but which is *in-reality* managed by a half educated Baboo.

2. *An Adawlut*, composed of six members, none of whom have the slightest practical acquaintance with their duties, and do nothing.

3. Four Deputy Magistrates.

4. 14 Thannahs.

No particular instructions have been given to, nor is any supervision exercised over, the individuals composing these several departments, and the consequence is that one may say with truth that practically there is no administration of justice in Rewah territory; no decision is ever given without, I am afraid, a liberal expenditure of money; and civil decrees are always resisted and rarely carried out.

15. I have very often pointed out to His Highness how seriously such a state of things reflects on his administration. I hope to be able to carry out the needful reforms in this branch of the administration.

16. *Nagode*.—The management in this State is, I regret to say, very bad.

17. The insubordination and insolence of some of the obareedars who follow the line adopted by the Jaghiredar of Ryegaon to the Sohawul Chief is the subject of continual complaint to this office by both parties. In this case it is the old story. The obareedars assert or attempt to assert an independence of their Chief, to which they have not a shadow of a right; and the Chief on his part attempts to coerce them in a manner which he is utterly powerless to enforce, and which in many instances is really against his own interest. The whole subject of the position of these obareedars to their Chief is one which will necessitate our interference and authoritative decision if a stop is to be put to the present ill feeling which exists between them, and which might, under certain circumstances, lead to disturbances in the country.

The State is considerably in debt, partly owing to the extravagance of the Raja, partly to the heavy expenses incurred by him in

celebrating the marriages of different members of his family, and partly from the fact that the obareedars refuse or neglect to pay up his just dues.

The Chief's only son is an intelligent very well conducted lad of 18 years of age; he is most anxious to be entrusted with some authority and some work in the administration.

18. *Myhere*.—This State is very fairly administered. The Chief is active, intelligent, and very amenable to advice. He has kept up to a considerable extent the system of administration introduced by us whilst Myhere was under British management, and he supervises the administration intelligently and carefully.

19. *Sohawul*. The total number of villages in Sohawul is 212, with a rental of Rupees 84,000, and are thus held:—

(1.)	66	<i>Khalsa</i> with a revenue of	...	...	Rs.	23,345
(2.)	95	In obaree	...	...	"	32,199
(3.)	11	Mâafee (rent-free)	...	...	"	4,389
(4.)	49	Held by Ryegaon in Jaghire (free)	...	...	"	24,000
(5.)	1	mortgaged to Nagode	...	...	"	300
	212				Rs.	84,233

From the above the Chief however only receives—

From (1.)	Khalsa villages, say	...	...	Rs.	22,000
" (2.)	Villages in Obaree	...	...	"	8,000
	Total, Rs.	...	...		30,000

20. The Chief has to maintain the whole Police of the District and is responsible to our Government for the general management of the entire Chiefship. He meets with the greatest opposition and insolence on every occasion from the jaghiredar of Ryegaon, who enjoys nearly as large an income as his own without any of the expenses which are necessarily entailed on the head of the State, and who systematically loses no opportunity of defying the Chief's authority and refusing compliance with his legitimate demands.

21. The subject has been fully brought to your notice in my memorandum on the position of the jaghiredar of Ryegaon to his Chief, the Rais of Sohawul, so I need not enter into further details here.

Setting aside his want of tact in dealing with an insolent and turbulent brotherhood the Chief attends personally to the administration of his State and transacts all business himself.

22. *Kotee*.—This little Chiefship is well managed and gives little or no trouble. The Chief is a fine old Rajpoot, his Kamdar an excellent man of business, and between them matters work smoothly.

CHAPTER III.

23. *Chief Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

24. *Criminal Justice.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No. of Cases,	No. of persons.
Murder ...	1	1
Culpable Homicide ...	1	1
Theft ...	2	3
Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1	2

before the Political Agent's Court during the year 1872-73. The average duration of each case was two days, and there were pending at the close of the year none. In the Appendix the usual Tabular Statements will be found, giving

detailed information under this head.

25. *Punishment of Whipping* was not inflicted during the year under review.

26. *Police.*—The Baghelkund Agency Police is the only body under the orders of this Office and is stationed all along the line of Railway running through the Native States of this Agency. Its strength and cost is detailed below, the conduct of the men has been good, and they have done efficient service in many ways:—

1 Native Superintendent	...	...	Rupees	1,500	yearly.
1 Sub-Inspector	...	...	"	720	"
8 Head Constables	...	...	"	1,020	"
38 Constables	...	...	"	2,748	"
Total, Rupees ..				5,988	

27. *Jails.*—There is no Jail under the immediate control of this office. Three are maintained by the several Native States at Rewah, Nagode, and Myhere. The one at Rewah is simply discreditable in all its arrangements; there is no discipline, the prisoners are miserably housed, and as far as precautions for their safe custody are taken the prisoners might all decamp when it suited them. For Nagode and Myhere the system is better; the arrangements for the custody and accommodation of the prisoners are good. In all the health of the prisoners during the year under review was excellent.

28. *Local Funds.*—There are none under the control of this Agency.

CHAPTER V.

29. *Education.*—Not one of the Chiefs in Baghelkund, as far as I have seen, take the slightest personal interest in the matter. In the large State of Rewah there is only one institution deserving of the name, *viz.*, that at the capital. The attendance is poor, and none of the influential members of the Durbar take any interest in it. There were several small schools established in the districts, but as the Durbar left the teachers for months without pay they have discharged themselves. Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul keep up the schools established whilst these States were under our management, and the attendance at all is fair. A school has also been lately formed at Kotec and is making satisfactory progress.

CHAPTER VI.

30. *Public Works, Military.*—The only works under this head were in the station of Nagode, and consisted of pucca drains in the new infantry lines, construction of two solitary cells and new arm racks for the regiment.

Civil Works.—Trifling repairs to Agency buildings at Sutna and to Treasury and Church at Nagode.

Communications.—The road from Sutna to Nagode has been metalled and is in good order. At the commencement of the year under review five streams were unbridged and the work done on each is as follows:—

1st.—Commenced in March 1873, is now arched over.

2nd.—Over the Sutna a causeway is under construction and will be finished in a very short time.

3rd.—Foundations of two piers and one abutment in superstructure in progress.

4th.—Commenced in October; archwork in progress; all these four will be completed by the rains.

5th.—Fair estimate in hand and materials being collected.

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

31. There are five Post Offices in this Agency, *viz.*, *Sutna*, *Rewah*, *Myhere*, *Nagode* and *Sohawul*, and one will be opened at Govindghur immediately. The one at Sohawul also has only been in existence for two months.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

32. The Government line runs from Jubbulpoor through Sutna to Allahabad, but has no intermediate station for the reception of messages. The Railway Telegraph is therefore used between the stations by the public.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

33. The only British Military force within the limits of this

STATION.	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	
Nagode.	1st Squadron 3rd Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.	189	11th Regiment, M. N. I.	713	

Agency is that stationed at Nagode, and its strength is as per margin. The health of the troops was good.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Settlement of boundaries.*—Forty-nine of these between Bundelcund and Baghelcund were settled up to the 31st March by Captain Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer. Some of these disputes were of

very large extent, and all more or less complicated. Captain Blowers exercised much tact and judgment in the decision of these troublesome cases, and has had many difficulties to contend with.

35. *Dispensaries*.—There are five within this Agency, viz., at *Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, Sohawul, Sutna Bazar* (Rewah.)

The first three have been established for some years, and are highly appreciated. The Maharaja of Rewah at the suggestion of this Office opened a new one last February in the flourishing bazar at Sutna close to the Railway Station, the whole expenses are borne by the Maharaja and the daily average attendance since opening it has been about 20. The small dispensary at Sohawul has had a daily average number of 28 out-patients, but the man in charge is hardly up to his work, and arrangements are in progress to put it on a more satisfactory footing.

The following Table shows the working of the four first and the Agency Hospital. The Sutna Bazar Dispensary has only been at work for two months of the year under review so is not included:—

Locality.				Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
Agency Hospital	...	...		657	24	
Rewah Dispensary	...	...		1,353	13	
Nagode	...	...		1,103	6	
Myhere	...	...		2,977	10	
Sohawul	...	...		909	4	
Total				6,999	47	

All these dispensaries are now under the charge of Doctor Meiklejohn, who joined the Agency on 26th December 1872. Doctor Meiklejohn takes a warm interest in the welfare of these institutions, and by personal supervision does everything to make them really efficient.

APPENDIX E.

No. 115-B, dated 1st April 1873.

From—Political Agent, Western Malwa,

To—Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I BEG to submit the usual Annual Report of the West Malwa Agency.

The year 1872-73 has passed in peace and prosperity. Sickness has nowhere been great, but cholera was present at Oojein, Rutlam, and a few other places during the hot weather, and at Neemuch 21 Europeans and 15 Natives succumbed to the disease. In the autumn dengue fever found its way into Malwa and visited Oojein, Mehidpore, and some other large towns. The Wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry was as usual prostrated at Mehidpore by fever, arising from the very unhealthy site and bad foundations of the lines at that station.

The autumn crops were heavy throughout. {The rainfall, though lighter than usual, was evenly distributed.

About the 17th, 18th, and 19th February Malwa received an unusual fall of rain; in some places four inches were registered. The opium suffered from this, but as the price of the drug rose at once, it is possible that the growers have suffered but little. The gram was injured, but the wheat now being harvested promises to be above the average.

Dacoity and highway robbery have perhaps been rather less prevalent than in former years, but the returns have not yet come to hand.

One case, however, which occurred in May last within 12 miles of Augur, and only two or three from the large town of Nulkhera, is worthy of note.

A large banking firm at Indore had despatched from that town for Kotah 12 bars of silver, each weighing 3,000 Rupees, in cash upwards of Rupees 5,000 and some other property. A band of robbers, who had it seems watched at Indore the despatch of this treasure, crossed its path at sunset one evening disguised as a marriage procession. The treasure guarded by some 14 or 15 badly armed men was suddenly seized, the guards dispersed not without wounds which proved fatal to one man, and before notice was given to Sindia's Police at Nulkhera it was well on its way to the north-west. It has since been traced to Shajapore in the Goorgaon District, and many of the Meenas of that district are now awaiting their trial in the Indore jail. The Ressaldar Major of the 1st Central India Horse has not only traced out the plunderers, but he is at present engaged in prosecuting the Bunneas who purchased the silver bars.

In December of 1872 the following Chiefs of West Malwa attended the Durbar held by the Viceroy of India at Burwaie on the Nerbudda, and all returned well pleased to their respective countries.

His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah.

A deputation from the Raja of Rutlam.

His Highness the Raja of Seetamow.

His Highness the Raja of Sillana.

The Thakoor of Piplowda.

In the course of the cold season I visited all the Native States under the Agency and will proceed to make a few remarks on each.

Jowrah.—The principal event at Jowrah during the past year was the marriage of the Nawab, who is now 18 years of age, to a daughter of his cousin, Nunnay Meeah or Mahomed Busheer Khan. The marriage was celebrated with great rejoicings and festivities in the latter days of February. All the neighbouring Chiefs and many British officers were invited and fourteen of the latter assembled and enjoyed the hospitality of the State. The Rajas of Seetamow and Sillana were unable to attend as they were in mourning for Jodhpoor.

The Nawab, accompanied by Captain Wilson and the Kamdar, attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Bombay in November, as well as that at Burwaie in the following month. His Highness spent several days in Bombay and visited many places of interest, the shipping, &c.

The worthy Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, conducts the affairs of the State with the greatest skill and wisdom and is honored with the respect of all classes. The town of Jowrah as usual is remarkable for its conservancy and police.

Rutlam.—The condition of Rutlam under Mir Shahamut Ali, C.S.I. continues to be most satisfactory, and the Superintendent's report, annexed hereto will show how the State has flourished under his care during the past year.

The Raja, now 13 years of age, has been in much better health, and his intelligence and good disposition give promise of a useful manhood.

This promise will not be fulfilled unless in the course of the next few years he has opportunity for travel and separation from the enervating influence of the zenana.

Seetamow.—I spent some days with the Raja of this place, whose friendly loyal character is well known. I could wish indeed that his purse was as large as his heart, but his revenues are small and Rupees 55,000 per annum go to Sindia. His country is a stony one, and not susceptible of much improvement I fear, but his Kamdar is an active energetic man, and I hope and think devoted to his master's interests.

Last spring locusts devoured many of the crops in Seetamow, and much good opium was lost by the unusually heavy rains in February this year.

Sillana.—One has not the same pleasure in visiting this State as some others, for marks of improvement or advance there are none. I am happy to say, however, that the Raja pays more attention to the affairs of his State, but I do not know that he has one honest or capable man about his Court to aid him in any reform, and he is not strong enough in himself to dismiss his evil counsellors.

After the Viceroy's Durbar at Burwaie the Raja visited Bombay and spent ten days or a fortnight there.

On the various *Pergunnahs of Sindia, Holkar, Dewas, and Tonk* containing within the West Malwa Agency I have no fresh remarks to offer. The interlacing of their boundaries naturally gives rise to many quarrels and renders the judicial administration at all times difficult and dilatory, and the different Vakeels I fear have more at heart the defence of accused people of their respective States than the suppression of crime in the country at large.

I visited *Chowmehla* or *four pergunnahs of Jhallawur*, and found everything apparently thriving and well conducted there. I went to *Jhalra Patun* and was received with the greatest kindness and hospitality by the Maharaj Rana of that flourishing State.

Neemuch Cantonment.—I was a fortnight at Neemuch holding the sessions. The principal trial was that of a Post Office Clerk for robbing banghy parcels; he was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fine. The Bunnea who purchased the stolen property was also convicted and punished.

A Hospital or Dispensary and a School are still among the unsupplied wants of the Sudder Bazaar of Neemuch: this bazaar has grown into a town and is no longer a mere bazaar for the supply of a small body of troops; hence many of the difficulties which Colonel Dickson has to contend with, but the many wealthy traders who have settled there for their own advantage, and are not required for the supply of the troops, should be called upon to subscribe liberally to public institutions.

Cholera cases occurred from the 2nd May to the 24th of September, principally in the barracks of the European, Infantry, who lost 21 men out of about 300, while the crowned Bazaar was almost free from the disease.

Military.—The Central India Horse (2 Squadrons from each Regiment) marched to the Nerbudda on the occasion of the Viceroy's Durbar at Burwaie. This is the third season that the corps has had the honor of being reviewed by the Viceroy of India, and men and officers were highly gratified by the praise which Lord Northbrook was good enough to bestow on them.

The 1st Regiment was inspected at Augur by Major General Montgomery, C.S.I., in November, and the 2nd Regiment in April by Brigadier-General Bright, C. B., and both Generals have reported favorably on the result of their inspection.

There have been no changes among the European officers.

The Furlough rules of the Punjab Irregular Force have been granted to the Central India Horse and the boon is highly valued.

Orders have been passed for the issue of a rifled carbine in place of the very useless weapon now carried.

The 25th Native Infantry at Mehidpoor suffered much as usual from autumnal fever, and a Committee under General Montgomery assembled there in November to consider an alteration of the site, but I have not been informed as to what conclusion the Committee has arrived at.

Jail.—There has been no sickness in the jail at Augur; one man effected his escape while at outdoor work.

Education is being carried on at Rutlam and Jowrah with vigour. The Maharaj Rana of Jhalra Patun has promised to establish four schools in the Chowmehla, and if his Vakeel at Augur, "Luchmun Lall," does not let the matter drop, I hope to see them established by next year.

Public Works.—New Hospitals both for Infantry and Cavalry are nearly completed at Augur. These buildings have been superintended by Captain Buller, and in his absence by Captain Miller, with a Duffadar Munsa Sing of the Central India Horse as executive.

Communications are as bad as ever; roads are unknown.

Post Offices and Telegraphs.—No alterations.

Local Funds.—The accounts of the Agency Fund and the Cantonment Fund are annexed. There are no other Funds.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—Return annexed.

Settlement of Boundaries.—These have made little progress since my last report owing to the illness and departure for Europe of Major F. P. Luard.

Lieutenant Durand is now about to proceed on this duty, but he has not time to do much before the rains this year.

Studs.—83 mares have been covered by the stallions. A high-caste arab was presented by Colonel Gibbard and a grey arab was purchased from General Sir George Malcolm. Neither of these are however what they should be, and I hope that the Government Stud, from which we were promised another last year, will fulfill that promise now.

The donkeys attract no attention.

Kidnapping.—No cases of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes have come under my notice.

No. 41.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

THE report for this year has to show results very little beyond the usual routine, nothing worthy of a prominent notice having occurred during the year.

Population—No great increase seems to have taken place. The number of new families reported to have settled is altogether 132, *viz.*, 88 in the town and 44 in the district, representing 73 ploughs, besides a village, Khara Kheiree, within two miles to the south of Rutlam, entirely repeopled.

The number of deaths is 1,875, being 744 more than in the preceding year, caused chiefly by the prevalence of cholera for a period of nearly six months, as well as of small-pox, which also continued for five months. The average rate of mortality was 19 souls per thousand. Twenty-three deaths are reported to have been registered from violence, *viz.*, two from snake-bites, 18 by drowning, two by burning, three by swallowing opium, and four by hydrophobia; other deaths were occasioned by other various diseases.

The number of births was 622, namely, 379 boys and 243 girls. There were very few marriages during the year not exceeding 17 altogether. The reason of this falling-off in the usual number is, that during the "Singist" year which occurs every twelfth year, and when thousands of religious devotees and other Hindoos, men and women, assemble from all quarters of India at Oojein to bathe in the river Seeptra. The period of Singists lasts nearly 18 months, and is considered inauspicious among the Hindoos, and no marriage, therefore, takes place among them during that long period.

The total number of patients admitted and treated in the town dispensaries was 11,319 against 12,232 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 305. The cost of the dispensaries, including contingent charges, was Rupees 2,328-10-7.

The health of the town was generally good. It was affected in the beginning by cholera and in the end by small-pox as noticed above. The former generally attacked persons of middle ages, and the latter children as usual.

Much loss of property was occasioned by the breaking out of fire twice in the year in the principal street of the town when property worth a lakh is reported to have been destroyed.

Civil Justice.—The number of suits filed during the year was as marginally noted, viz. 1,167 against 1,248 in the preceding year. In 916 cases judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs, and in 12 in that of defendants; 55 cases were struck off, 78 compromised, and 274 remained pending on 31st March 1873. In 365 cases the parties attended personally, and in 696 were represented by Vakeels; 905 writs of executions were issued. The number of commitments on that account was 127 and attachments of property 4; and 774 were mutually settled without the aid of the Adawlut. In addition to the above number 205 petty cases were settled by the Meer Mohullas without fees.

Suits pending, 1871-72	Filed, 1872-73	Decided 1871-72	Pending.
163	1,167	1,061.	274.

The number of appeals from the Subordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent was 146 including 78 pending at the end of the preceding year. The number of cases settled by the Superintendent in appeal before the Town Punchayet was 71, of which 26 were confirmed, 37 revised, and 8 reversed, and 75 remained pending on the 31st March 1873.

The Statements A. and B. explain the statistics on this head. The value of the property contested for was worth Rupees 79,124, and the average cost of suits including fee of Vakeel at 3 per cent. was Rupees 6,181.

Criminal Justice.—The Statement C., which is annexed, shows that the number of trials held and cases settled was 1,274, including 29 pending on the 31st March 1872, against 1,416 tried and settled in the preceding year. The various punishments inflicted were as detailed in margin. The total number of thefts which occurred during the year was 164, besides 78, the balance of previous year, altogether 242, involving the loss of property worth Rupees 38,663, besides 77 head of cattle. Of these 62 thefts were traced, and property of the value of Rupees 3,586 recovered, with 14 head of cattle. Sixty-six thefts were mutually compromised worth Sicca Rupees 3,396, besides 40 cattle. 47 cases were dismissed as unproved; involving property worth Rupees 18,622 and eight cattle, and 67 worth Rupees 1,358-4 and 15 cattle remained untraced on the 31st March 1873:

Filed	...	...	1,274
Imprisoned for three years and under...	...	...	26
Flogged	...	...	33
Fined	...	...	356
Outlawed	...	...	33
On Security	...	...	543
Dismissed	...	...	222
Pending	...	...	61

Police.—Nothing worthy of notice occurred under this head. No alteration either in its strength or cost took place during the year.

Jail.—The number of prisoners remaining in jail on the 31st March 1872 was 72, and 95 were admitted during the year, making the

total number 167. Of these two were transferred, two died, and 77 were discharged, and the number of those remaining in jail on the 31st March 1873 was 86.

The daily average number of prisoners was 35, and their total cost Rupees 1,464, the average yearly cost of each being Rupees 95-0-9, including food, clothing, contingent charges, and establishment.

Most of the prisoners continue to attend the school of industry as well as to daily work in the State garden.

Revenue.—The rains commenced earlier than in the preceding year.

Months.	1871.			1872.		
	Days.	Inches.	Cents.	Days.	Inches.	Cents.
June ...	7	13	18	8	4	55
July ...	15	9	13	19	10	1
August ...	17	16	39	22	18	10
September..	9	5	70	11	4	98
Total ..	48	44	40	60	37	67

The average fall was 37 inches 67 cents., being nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches less than in the previous year. The monthly fall was as noticed on margin, showing the number of days of rain-fall in each month, compared with the same months in the previous year.

The crops were sown early and were generally good with the exception of mucca, which suffered from the excess of moisture by heavy falls of rain in August last. The opium crop was reported also to have been damaged by heavy showers in January and February last, when the rain-fall (a very unusual fall) was 4 inches and 11 cents. The loss in the produce of the drug was estimated at the time at one-fourth of the usual quantity, and caused a rapid rise in its price, but later information, and the actual receipts of the juice in the Malwa markets, have lessened the apprehension on that point. The market is now steady and the tendency is slightly downward. The wheat crop has been good in this district, but not so in the neighbouring districts of Burnagur, Depaulpore, Dhar and Oojein, &c., where it is reported to have suffered from blight. Towards the end of May and beginning of June the heat has been unusually excessive, the thermometer rising higher than 100° in the shade.

The rate of prices of food grains has been higher than in the preceding year as noted on margin, nearly

	1872.	1873.
	<i>S.S. Rs. per Mance</i>	<i>S.S. Rupee</i>
	<i>of six kutchu mds.</i>	<i>per Mance.</i>
Wheat ...	16	22
Mucca ...	13	18
Jowar ...	13	19
Gram ...	16	18

one-third higher than 1872. No favorable change in the cost is immediately expected. It may be regulated by the state of the following rainy season.

The grain-dealers are just now endeavouring to store as much grain as is available for future consumption, in the hope of deriving larger profits.

The survey and settlement of the district, as reported before, having been finished the preparation of a map of the whole territory is under consideration. The results of the settlement have already been detailed in previous reports, and there is therefore no need for further notice, but in summarizing the details it appears that there are altogether 193 villages, consisting of an area of 9,85,231 beegahs of land, nearly two-third of which is held in jaghire and maafee or rent-free land, and the rent by the State. There are six Jaghirdars of 1st class, 30 of 2nd, and 13 of 3rd class, holding 61 villages and 20 petty holdings. This

number includes five villages held by the ladies of the zenana, worth altogether Sicca Rupees 99,569, which is thought to be very large in proportion to the income of the State and transfers greater power than is safe or prudent to hands which are incapable of exercising it advantageously. More mischief than good, therefore, may likely result from this system.

Customs.—The return of the Custom-house shows very slight or no difference in the inward and outward trade compared with the preceding year. The cloth market has not, however, been very active. Marriages among the Hindoos occasion a large consumption of piece goods, but this year, owing to the "Singust" year, none has taken place as noticed elsewhere. The cloth market has, therefore, been rather dull. The next year will likely compensate the deficit as there may probably be more marriages than usual. The Mauritius called here "Bombay Sugar" has been for some time in favor throughout Malwa, but this year the Benares sugar is again preferred from the circumstance of the latter being cheaper than the other, the difference between the two being a rupee per maund.

The Cotton market has also been very dull this year; its cultivation has ceased to pay so well as before. The export to Bombay does not rise higher than 1,381 bales against 3,600 bales in the previous year. As long as the present rate of prices rule no favorable change is expected in the cotton trade of Malwa.

Education.—The Annual Report for 1872-73 from the Head Master, Mr. Middleton, is appended. From it I learn that the total number of pupils in the Rutlam Central High School is 251. The English School educates 64, the Persian 38, the Sanserit 35 and the vernacular 104 boys, showing an increase of 34 boys during the year. The course of studies followed by each branch is detailed in the report. It is very gratifying to observe that during the year under review several of the pupils have obtained civil appointments suited to their respective merits. The rapid increase in the number of the pupils shows that the public employment of some of them has actually worked much good. Other openings will, if possible, be therefore made for them from time to time as no other encouragement is more effective than a provision of the means of maintaining existence.

The average attendance in the Central High School is 208, and the annual cost Rupees 6,911-9-7, the yearly cost per pupil being Rupees 27-9-2.

The village education system has called into existence 16 schools both in the town and the district for the instructions of the tiller of soil, obtaining an attendance of 372 boys and 30 girls. The yearly cost is Rupees 1,727 being per pupil Rupees 4-4-4½. There are also 15 private aided schools instructing daily 503 boys. The total number of boys and girls receiving instruction in Rutlam is 1,141 against 1,075 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 66 pupils during the year under notice.

The English Department is supervised by Mr. Middleton, an Eurasian, whose popularity, good character, and polite manners, have given him an influence over the people, which has enabled him to make the English education very popular among them. The Vernacular Department is inspected by Pundit Amurnath, who is also very popular, good tempered,

and well behaved. On the whole the successful progress made in the Educational Department is creditable to both the heads and to their subordinate teachers.

Public Works.—The Madrissa building was completed last year. This year a library, a reading-room, and a room for the accommodation of the Head Master have been provided.

The summer house under construction in the garden is also nearly completed with a big cage of wire for singing and other birds of that class. The completion of the Audience Hall is delayed owing to the non-arrival of iron girders ordered from England. Next year it is hoped it may also be finished.

In the district three new wells besides four repaired for irrigating and five in town for drinking purposes were dug during the year. A dhurm-sala has been also added to the Public Works in the district for the accommodation of native travellers.

Roads and Bridges.—One bridge and seven culverts have been added to the works in this department. In continuation of the wall finished last year to protect a public thoroughfare from being flooded by a nulla further masonry work, 700 feet long, has with the same view been also added. This work is now complete.

At the same time 2,61,393 cubic feet of dry-weather road was constructed and 3,93,217 feet was metalled during the year. The total cost of these works has been Rupees 9,367-6.

Sanitary Reforms.—The sanitary condition of the town has been generally good, no complaint on this point having been heard of; no fresh reform has, therefore, been made.

Finances.—The financial condition of the State continues to be as satisfactory as is desirable. The revenue receipts continue improving and in a flourishing state. The State debts at the end of the State official year will be nearly wholly cleared off. This will truly afford a great relief against public demands.

Agriculture.—The cultivation of cotton, I regret to say, is not now much in favor; the out-turn of the cultivation has ceased to yield as much profit as before.

448 fruit and shady trees were planted in the State garden and other places; 229 various kinds of flowers were also sown at the same time. The model farm is progressing satisfactorily.

The results of the produce of various crops sown in it will be reported.

In the district in 11 villages 569 beegahs of virgin land was brought under cultivation.

A "Natural Fair" was held as usual in October and most of the business of the agriculturists.

The village of "Bibrode" has lapsed this year to the State jaghire by Maharaj Oomeid Sing, a brother of the late Maharaj. He died in October last without an heir. The jaghires are now being re-vested in the State, the benefit of the law of adoption. Their jaghires are now being observed in this instance.

The actual income of this jaghire is about Rupees 4,000, but it is capable of being improved to Rupees 6,000. A suitable provision will be made for the widow of the deceased and for his two daughters, one of them having come into existence nearly a month ago.

The difference between Rutlam and Kooshulghur continues unsettled, and is the cause of various annoyances and of many petty disputes which now and then unnecessarily occur among them.

The honorable reception which the deputation on the part of this State met in His Excellency the Viceroy's late Durbar held at Burwaya has been highly gratifying to the proud feelings of the Rajpoots of this State, and has often been the subject of a grateful talk and of honorable mention among them. It will always be esteemed as an honorable incident in the history of this family.

In conclusion I have only to observe that the working of the administrative machinery has continued satisfactory, and nothing, speaking generally, has occurred to disturb the mutual cordiality and its harmonious co-operation.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT BY MAJOR W. KINCAID, OFFICIATING BHEEL AGENT, ON THE
NATIVE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR
1872-73.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WITH the exception of a portion of the State of Dhar, and Scindia's

1. Dhar.	8. Amjhera.	} Scindia.	districts of Dekkan and Sagore, the Native States under this Agency, enumerated in the margin, are almost entirely inhabited by Bheels and Bheelalas; the latter descended from Rajpoot father and Bheel mother, who, year by year, under improving Government, settle down to husbandry and peaceful habits: occasionally, however, stung by some act of injustice or oppression, a Chief gathering
2. Jabooah.	Dektauu.		
3. Ali Rajpooor.	Sagore.		
4. Jobut.	Bang.		
5. Kuttiwara.	Bakancer.		
6. Ruttonmal.	Munnawur.	} Holkar.	
7. Mutwarh.	9. Pitlawud.		
	Chiculda.		

his tribe around him retires to the hills and jungles and breaks out into wild outlawry. It is generally not difficult by personal influence and promise of redress of grievance to bring back the tenants, but this year "Jugtia," the head of the Dussana Bheels, who inhabit a wild hilly country on Holkar's Chiculda Frontier, went "out" with most of his tribe, and, refusing my repeated offers to hear and if possible redress any grievance he might have, he resisted Holkar's troops by force and remained in successful rebellion for several months. In conjunction with the Deputy Bheel Agent, and assisted by the Superintendents of Ali Rajpooor and Burwanee, the tribe was isolated by Frontier Guards of the Malwa Bheel Corps and local forces, and at last driven forth from the hills by Holkar's troops, the band was broken up; "Jugtia," deserted by his people, fled to Burwanee and in April gave himself up to the Superintendent.

The Dussana Bheels are the wildest tribe of the Province; but no effort was spared to persuade before recourse was had to sterner measures; a special report is being prepared recounting the causes of the discontent of the tribe and proposals for the future.

2. In consequence of a very bad season, and this disturbance, the minds of the Ali Rajpooor Frontier Bheels became somewhat unsettled, but last month I was able to visit all the Pergunnahs, and by small remissions of revenue and personal intercourse make matters straight: it was not possible, however, to avert loss of land revenue.

3. The cattle-lifting on the Pitlawud and Khoosulghur Frontier still continues. The bad crops from heavy rains has caused distress to the Bheel communities and consequent increase of crime. I am about to

propose a meeting with one of the Meywar Political Officers next cold weather to discuss measures for the security of the frontier.

4. The season has been healthy on the whole, but cholera remained at Dhar for some time, our Cantonment of Sirdapoor escaped; we were able to keep up a strict quarantine; the disease did not descend the Windyas to the west.

5. The harvest is much below the average, the khureef. The staple produce of the Bheels, was much injured, the outturn being less than one-half. The wheat and opium crops have been so damaged by unseasonable rains that the Dhar officials report an average loss of eight annas in a rupee.

6. There have been no cases of gang dacoity, thuggee, suttee, or sumadh nor any robbery of Government mails within this Agency during the past year.

CHAPTER II.

DHAR.

7. *Condition of Native States.*—Last April twelve months there was a complete agricultural strike in the richest pergunnahs of the State. The farmers combined and by solemn oath agreed not to plough their lands until their alleged grievances were redressed. The Raja submitted the case in dispute between his Minister and the cultivator to the arbitration of this office; proposals were made and accepted by both sides, which included a seven-year lease for the ryots in lieu of the three-year settlement. These leases are now all distributed and the dispute amicably arranged.

8. It affords me great pleasure to testify to the gentle and charitable disposition of the Chief. He is much liked by the people, for he is generous and kind, and if he would only move more about and among them, and attend more closely to business he would be a most popular Ruler.

Last year the Raja gave the large sum of Rupees 60,000 for the construction of a road linking Dhar to the Railway. He now adds Rupees 50,000 as a donation towards the construction of the bridge over the Chumbul river: during the past rainy season the Raja paid a visit to Indore and Mhow, and made himself popular by great hospitality. He subscribed liberally to many charities and public institutions and himself joined in the public games, for he is no mean proficient in feats of horsemanship. When visiting the school the Raja being much pleased desired to subscribe. It was carefully explained that the school was a mission one, and that the Bible was read daily. His reply shows liberality of mind. He said—"I am glad to hear so good a book is read: it cannot fail to do the scholars good," and he granted a handsome sum to found a scholarship.

9. *Schools.*—The Durbur reports that on the 31st March there were in the—

English School	...	...	...	46 pupils.
Mahratta "	...	...	...	195 "
Persian "	...	...	...	86 "
Hindee "	...	...	...	111 "

The girls' school is well kept up and contains 22 pupils.

10. *Dispensaries.*—There are two dispensaries at Dhar, one under Dr. Beaumont's supervision, the other purely a State institution; full

details of the former will be found in Dr. Beaumont's report. These institutions do much good. Dr. Beaumont during his visit of inspection performed two eye operations in the Raja's own apartments of the palace in his presence: one patient was the family priest whose sight is quite restored.

11. *Finances* are sound. There is a saving in Government notes of Rupees 5,30,000; the interest thereof when drawn is deposited in the Indore Treasury and fresh notes are bought.

The revenue during the past year was a little over Rs. 6,50,000 and the expenditure Rs. 5,33,000.

12. The Raja was much pleased at the opportunity afforded by the Burwai Durbar of paying his respects to the Viceroy, and he was much impressed by the personal interest in his welfare and courtesy of his reception. He has more than once remarked how good these meetings are; how much they help the Chiefs to a good understanding with the British Government.

Not one of the Chiefs and Bhoomiahs of this Agency who attended the Durbar had ever seen a British Viceroy.

BUKHTGHUR.

13. In consequence of the minority of the Mundloee this petty State is under British supervision.

14. I quite concur with Major Bannerman that there can be no sound administration until we appoint a well-paid manager. The divided responsibility of Thakoorain and Kamdar will never work.

15. The receipts and expenditure during the year were—
Receipts from all sources including cash—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance ...	...	...	61,805	6	9
Disbursements ...	...	...	48,073	3	6
Excess of income over expenditure	...	...	13,732	3	3

At the close of 1871-72 the State debts were Rupees 27,721-4-9, and during the year new claims were established to the value of Rupees 65. A sum of Rupees 5,154-11-3 was paid on this account during the year, leaving the sum due on the 31st March 1873 at Rupees 22,631-9-6.

16. *Dispensaries*.—A dispensary was this year founded at Bukhtghur, and bid fair to be very useful.

17. The young Thakoor is at the Indore School with the young Rana of Mutwarh and Bhoomiah of Neemkhera; he is already much improved in knowledge, manners and appearance.

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

18. The last report dwelt on the state of debt of these Thakoors, indeed a minority affording opportunity for supervision is the only chance for many of the estates to be free from debt and get a fresh start.

19. Most of the crimes in these districts—and there is a great deal more than there should be—is owing to the Mogheea colony, whose numbers are kept up by immigration from Rajpootana. They are hereditary thieves, who scruple not to commit murder when necessary to attain their ends. Many of the Thakoors keep members of the tribe in their employment hoping to purchase immunity, but the good policy of this plan is very doubtful.

20. I have been lately discussing with the Soobah of Amjheera and the Dhar Durbar the best means of overcoming this evil, and I hope some plan of combined action may be agreed to.

21. One great source of dissension and irritation between the Durbar and its Sirdars is the criminal and civil jurisdiction. This undoubtedly lies with the Durbar, but the Thakoors resent interference and try to settle disputes and hush up crime. If the Durbar would delegate a portion of its authority to the principal Sirdars in like manner to the system of Honorary Magistrates in British districts, these Nobles might be brought to aid the Government instead of, as at present, opposing it in every way.

JHABOOAH.

22. Of all the Bheel States not under our direct management Jhabooah is the best administered. The Minister, Jwalla Pershad, he who so bravely aided in saving the lives of Colonel Hutchinson and family during the mutinies, is a man of great honesty of purpose, well versed in the acts of good government and the management of Bheel tribes, but though he has retained the confidence of his Chief, the administration being entirely left to his control, his position is not wholly devoid of trouble and anxiety.

23. The Raja attended the Durbar at Burwae and was much pleased at the opportunity afforded of paying homage to the Viceroy.

24. *Dispensaries.*—The Jhabooah Dispensary, under the intelligent management of the Native Doctor Pem Sing, does right good service. It was inspected this year by Doctor Ross, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Jubbulpoor, who was much pleased. Formerly a dresser at Mehidpoor and Sirdarpoor the Native Doctor has, unaided and wholly self-taught, with instruments made by the town blacksmith, successfully performed several operations in lithotomy, and by his skill and kindness has won the confidence of the Bheels.

25. During the past year the Durbar had intended founding two out-dispensaries at Ranapoor and Thandla, but the former cannot be established till Dr. Greenhow is able to procure a good man: the latter is in good working order.

Name of town.	Number of pupils.
Jhobooah	45
Ranapore	20
Thandla	35
Rambhapoor	15
Total	115

26. *Education.*—The Statement as per margin shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in the State schools. There is a great want of accommodation, but the Raja has promised to build a school-house at the capital when funds are available.

27. *Finances.*—As already noted, the expenditure has really been higher than the income, the small saving of former years is now exhausted, but measures to reduce the khasgee disbursements having now been completed the future expenditure will be brought down to proper limits.

The income is about Rupees 1,20,000,

ALI RAJPOOR.

28. I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of my predecessors regarding the able management of Nujuf Khan. The honesty and courage with which he has discharged his duties has alone enabled him to cope with the many and grave difficulties of his position.

Placed almost alone four years ago, in the midst of a turbulent colony of Mekranees, with wild lawless Bheel tribes on every side, to many of whom plunder was a profession, he managed to keep the Mahomedans in check, enlisting their best men, whilst the Bheels under a strong but just Government were induced to settle down as cultivators, during the Superintendent's administration. The revenue has been doubled, the debt of one lakh and sixty-two thousand has been nearly liquidated, and many public works of utility, at a total cost of Rupees 37,919, have been erected.

Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	29. The Statement as per margin shows the actual receipts for the year under review as compared with the preceding year. It will be observed there is a decree of Rupees 15,248 in the receipts of land revenue and of Rupees 4,005 in the sayer.
Land revenue ...	79,014	63,766	
Sayer ...	7,062	3,057	
Abkaree ...	11,838	12,987	
Customs ...	21,410	23,659	
Law and Justice...	1,131	1,005	
Miscellaneous ...	498	271	
Total ...	<u>1,20,953</u>	<u>1,01,745</u>	

30. Regarding the first decrease the loss is owing to the failure of a large proportion, more than half, of the khureef or rainy crop, on which alone the Bheels depend for subsistence; the cause is the heavy continued rains, 33 inches against 20 inches of the preceding year. The Bheels are excessively poor, living from hand to mouth. A bad season at once reduces them to extreme poverty and they fly their villages to support themselves on jungle roots and fruits. In addition to an unusually bad season, the minds of the leaders among the tribes have been a good deal unsettled by Jugtia's outlawry, and we were only able to prevent the mischief spreading by posts of the Malwa Bheel Corps on the frontier to overawe, and by visiting the chief potails in their own houses and fastnesses. There will be a permanent loss of a portion of the deficit in land revenue, but a considerable amount will be recovered as arrears.

31. The decrease under sayer is owing to—

1st.—Timber being exported in smaller quantities.

2nd.—The partial failure of the Mhowa crop.

32. The ordinary expenditure is noted below :—

Expenditure.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Establishment ...	6,629	7,072
Engagements, Treaties, &c. ...	11,099	10,486
Public Works ...	19,989	12,697
Law and Justice ...	7,565	7,416
Police ...	20,362	22,659
Education ...	1,921	2,435
Political charges ...	1,600	1,625
Pensions ...	3,216	3,792
State charges ...	18,560	18,994
Miscellaneous ...	16,714	11,561
Civil Contingencies ...	177	...
Total ...	<u>1,07,832</u>	<u>98,737</u>
Liquidation of Debts...	61,259	10,448
Grand Total ...	<u>1,69,091</u>	<u>1,09,185</u>

33. The increase under the heads of Revenue, Police, and Education is owing to the cost of the increase to these establishments sanctioned last year, having been only paid for nine months during the past year; whereas the establishments have been paid at increased rate for the whole of the present year.

34. *Financial condition*—

Cash balance on 31st March 1872	...	...	Rs.	24,347
Receipts from all sources	...	...	„	1,06,247
				<hr/> 1,30,594
Disbursements...	...	...	„	98,737
				<hr/> 31,857
From this balance a sum of Rs. 10,448 was paid in liquidation of debts, leaving a balance in treasury on the 31st March 1873 of	...	...	„	21,409

35. The *Public Debt* account stands thus:—

Balance due on 31st March 1872	...	...	Rs	19,943
Paid during the year	...	...	„	10,448
				<hr/> 9,495
Balance on 31st March 1873	...	...	„

36. The administration of the Civil and Criminal Courts has been good. The work of the Civil Courts is shewn below:—

				1872-73.
Suits during the year	...	...	...	50
Disposed of	...	...	...	44
Undisposed of	...	...	...	6
Total value of suits disposed of	...	...	Rs.	6,664
Total cost of suits	...	...	„	366
Average value of suits	...	...	„	133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Average cost of suit	...	...	„	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
Average duration of suits	...	...	„	36

There were three appeals from the Superintendent's decision towards the close of the year still pending.

Crime.	No. of cases.
Murder	4
Culpable homicide	2
Highway robbery	1
Rape	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary	37
Miscellaneous	58
Total	<hr/> 104

37. *Criminal Justice*.—One hundred and four (104) cases have been adjudicated during the year in the Criminal Courts. The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of crimes committed during 1872-73.

38. *Education*.—It is highly gratifying to be able to record the restoration of peace and order in the districts long a prey to rapine and disorder, but there are few results of our management more pleasing to relate than the spread of education. Four years ago there was not a scholar in the State, no school or public teacher, whereas on visiting the fine building lately erected in the town of Rajpooor, I found it crowded with pupils of every position in life and various castes, who are receiving a sound vernacular education. There are now in the State six Hindee and

one Oordoo schools, all well attended, and the Bheels are taking advantage of the opportunity to educate their children now within their reach; nothing will so surely tend to the civilization of these wild people.

The head master of the Sudder School is a good teacher and most attentive, and the Superintendent takes a warm interest in the cause; his own sons attend the classes.

39. *Dispensaries*.—There is one dispensary in this State situated on the outskirts of the town of Rajpore, it is well planned and well ventilated and of great use. The statistics regarding it will be found in another place.

40. *Public Works*.—During the superintendency there has been built in the town of Rajpore a commodious school, a dispensary, a jail, lines for sowars, masonry open drains through the town, and the Raja's Palace has been repaired. Many thannas in the districts have been erected, besides a considerable length of the road between Nimar and Guzerat which passes through this State; tanks have been repaired and attention has been turned to works of irrigation.

41. *Mutwarh*.—This little State is under the management of this Office during the minority, and is supervised by the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore. It comprises a wild hilly tract sparsely inhabited by Bheels, who alone form the population. It used to be a haunt of thieves, but under our management the revenue is improving and crime has much decreased.

42. *The financial condition is—*

Balance on 31st March 1872 ...	...	...	Rs. 5,664
Receipts ...	...	...	„ 3,679
			9,343
Ordinary expenditure ...	...	...	„ 3,226
Excess of income over expenditure ...	...	...	„ 6,117

43. A sum of Rupees 1,830 has been applied in liquidation of the State debt, and the balance to credit on 31st March 1873 was Rs. 4,287, of which the sum of Rupees 1,500 is invested in Government Paper.

44. The young Chief is a sharp, intelligent lad, and last April he joined the Indore school, where the young Thakoors of Bukhtghur and Neemkhera of this Agency are his companions. It is pleasant to observe the progress they make in their studies, the marked improvement in their appearance and manners, and the friendship growing up between them.

JOBT.

45. The improvement in the management of this Chiefship noted by Major Bannerman has continued. The Rana has requested the assistance of Nujuf Khan, the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore, to assist in placing the land revenue collections on a sound basis. I am confident that if the Superintendent's advice be steadily followed good results will accrue. The ruin of these small Bheel States is accelerated by the pernicious system of petty but harassing exactions levied on the holders of each plough, and it is astonishing how rapidly improvement follows a reform of this system.

46. Another most ruinous practice is the infliction of heavy fines for every offence. In some places the system is carried to such an extent that the Chief becomes in fact a participator in all robberies. The fine generally amounts to a fourth of the plunder, and each fine is an encouragement to repeat the offence. I hope in time we may prevail upon these petty Chiefs and Thakoors to reform these ways.

47. The income of the State is about Rupees 15,000; the expenditure may be less or it may be more, for I have no trustworthy information as yet; and the debt is little less than a quarter of a lakh.

RUTUNMAL AND KUTTIWARA.

48. These two Bheel States are in the wildest part of the Ali Rajpore and Guzerat frontier; they have not been visited for a long time, being very inaccessible, but I hope to get there next cold weather tour, after which I shall be able to report more fully. They appear fairly managed, there being no complaints.

AMJHERA.

49. It is most unfortunate for us who live in this district that it suffers from all the evils of landlord absenteeism. It belongs to Maharaja Scindia, who on receiving it from our Government divided the greater part of it among his nobles. They are powerful enough to act independently of the Soobah and obstruct the Government, and their estates are managed by Agents who bid the local authority at defiance, and it is a not uncommon result that the Soobah of the district applies to the political authorities to help him in bringing them to obedience. No roads, dispensaries, or schools exist in these neglected parts, although the road and school cess is rigorously enforced. The consequence is that the sick come to our charitable dispensary, to the support of which their landlords do not contribute a mite; in like manner those who desire to instruct their children have no school nearer their homes than our regimental one. I am about to try and persuade some of our rich neighbours to subscribe to both charitable dispensary and school, and thus enable us to do more than we can now, for we are very poor and require aid, if we are to render help beyond our own local requirements.

50. The Soobah carries on his duties fairly. The Thakoors of the district, however, are not well treated, but there are faults on both sides.

51. The late Raja of Amjhera was hanged at Indore for rebellion in the year of the mutinies; his estate was confiscated and given to Scindia; his two infant sons receive a pension of Rupees 50 per mensem each out of the revenues. This was sufficient during childhood, but having become young men they find it hard to live; their education has been sadly neglected, for they have hitherto resided with their respective mothers in Guzerat; one of them has lately lost his mother, and I have prevailed on him to join the Indore School. If by attention to his studies and good conduct he renders himself worthy of Government employment he might retrieve the fortunes of an ancient family ruined by his father's misdeeds. Born to the heirship of a large estate now gone from them and of high lineage, these boys, infants when their father committed the crime for which he died, are worthy of our attention and sympathy.

52. *Dektan, Sagore, Bang, Bakaner, and Munawur*.—These districts, all within Scindia's territory, are under the nominal control of the Naib Soobah of Amjhera, but belonging to powerful nobles they are practically independent.

53. Dektan and Sagore are above the Ghâts, with a peaceful population of cultivators. The remaining pergunnahs situated on the slopes, and at the foot of the Vindya's, also comprise the low lying lands to the Nerbudda; they are mostly inhabited by Bheels and Bheelallahs, and crime is more frequent than in the upland districts.

54. *Chiculda (Holkar)*.—This pergunnah of Holkar's is situated in the lowlands between the Vindya's and the Nerbudda opposite Burwanee, the river being the boundary; its villages are intermingled with those of the Dhar Pergunnah of Kooksee; the consequence is that in the absence of hearty co-operation on the part of the district officials crime is rife and remains unpunished. Criminals have it all their own way. Committing an offence in one village they have only to walk over the border to secure comparative immunity from punishment, and the Durbars, instead of making every effort to secure co-operation in the extradition of criminals, content themselves with a large expenditure in sowars and foot police, who as a body are worse than useless, for they are only a burden to the revenues and the cultivators without any good results.

55. Proposals have lately been made to both Durbars to put an end to this unsatisfactory state of affairs by exchange of territory similar to that which has been effected between the Durbars of Holkar and Jabooah in the Tandla Pitlawud Districts. If this can be done it will be a great benefit to both States and a fruitful source of dissension will cease.

56. *Thandla (Holkar)*.—This district, saved by the exchanges above referred to, from a state of constant turmoil with the Jhabooa District of Pitlawud, is now better managed and more free from crime. The Khoosulghur Bheels under the Meywar Agency give much trouble, however, by their plundering propensities. They attack villages in large parties well armed and drive over the border several hundred head of cattle at a time, and the Bheels on this side are not loth to make reprisals. I trust next cold weather to be able to arrange a meeting with one of the Political officers with a view of coming to some mutual arrangement for the future.

57. *Guaranteed Bhoomiahs*.—The Bhoomiah of Neemkhera is a minor, and his estate has been hitherto administered by an uncle, who acted conjointly with the Thakoorain. The former died lately leaving the affairs of the Bhoomiat in much confusion. It has been found necessary to exercise a closer supervision under the direction of a manager recommended by the Thakoorain and the young Bhoomia's father-in-law. The boy is at the Indore School.

58. The remaining Guaranteed Bhoomiahs have administered their estates well.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

59. *Civil Suits*.—The only cases brought before the Bheel Agent's Court have been three appeals from the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore.

60. *Criminal Justice.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Bheel Agent during the year under review. The average duration of each case was one day, and no cases were pending at the close of the year.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder ...	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	...	...
Robbery and highway robbery ...	...	...
Rape ...	...	...
Theft of cattle, &c. ...	2	4
Miscellaneous ...	6	6
Total ...	8	10

61. In the Appendix will be found the usual Tabular Statement giving detailed information on this head.

62. *Punishment by whipping.*—This was not inflicted during the year under report.

63. *Appeals.*—There were none against the orders of this Office.

POLICE.

64. The only body of Police under this Agency is the Nimar International or Chicklee Police, which has conducted its duties fairly.

The following Statement shows its strength and cost:—

<i>Strength.</i>				
Horse	...	...	...	0
Foot	...	...	...	17
Total				17
Annual cost	...	...	...	Rs. 1,597

65. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpore Jail for the past year, and a detailed Statement will be found in the Appendix.

The health and conduct of the prisoners was good.

Name of Jail	Sirdarpoor.
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

Number of Prisoners.

Remaining at close of 1871-72...	...	5
Admitted during 1872-73	...	7
Total	...	12
Discharged or transferred	...	6
Escaped	...	0
Died or executed	...	1
Total	...	7
Remaining at close of 1872-73...	...	5

<i>Jail charges of all kinds.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Rations and contingencies	...	...	257
Jail Guards' Establishment	...	...	84
Total			341
Annual average cost of each prisoner			57
Daily average number of prisoners			6

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

66. The funds under this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund.

II.—The Chicklee Police raised for special purposes.

III.—The Ali Rajpore Road dues, receipts divided among Chiefs.

The following Table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for the year 1872-73 :—

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1873.
	Balance on 1st April 1872.	Total receipts during year.	Grand total, Receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police, Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals' Dispensaries.	Grants to shareholders of road dues.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
I.—Agency Fund	Rs. 1,753	Rs. 3,552	Rs. 5,310	Rs. 1,198	Rs. 206	Rs. 40	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,154	Rs. 2,596	Rs. 2,714
II.—Chicklee „	3,193	1,360	4,553	560	...	...	1,597	...	...	...	179	2,336	2,217
III.—Ali Rajpore road.	7,950	14,093	22,043	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	13,012	...	15,766	6,282
TOTAL ...	12,901	19,010	31,911	4,510	206	40	1,597	...	...	13,012	1,333	20,693	11,213

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

67. The school of the Malwa Bheel Corps is the only educational institution directly under the Bheel Agent; many of the men of the regiment, their children and others attend it. The following Table shows in an abstract form the income, expenditure, and daily average number of pupils for 1872-73.

Name of school Sirdarpoor.

Daily average of pupils.

English	...	...	...	0
Oordoo	...	...	...	12
Hindee	...	...	...	75
Total				87

Expenditure during 1872-73.

Salaries	...	...	300
Contingent charges	...	...	0
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	300
			<hr/>

Sources and amount of income during 1872-73.

Grants-in-aid from British Government	...	300
Grants-in-aid from Local Funds	...	0
		<hr/>
Total	...	300
		<hr/>

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

68. *Military Works*.—There were none of any kind during the year.

69. *Civil Works—Communication*.—On the Mhow and Neemuch Road, of which 50 miles fall within this Agency, the principal work done has been—

Dhar Section.—The fair-weather road has been put in order all through, and 26 miles metalling of various portions collected and spread. 15 culverts have been more or less constructed and repaired. The Kulsara Bridge has been rebuilt.

Scindia's Section, Dektan.—Three miles of fair-weather road put in repair and maintained. A temporary bridge across Chumbul was constructed; 3 miles of metalling repaired.

Scindia's Section—Sagore.—Two miles of metalling repaired; Satnala Bridge and Akola Inspection Bungalow repaired; fair-weather road put in order and maintained in repair.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

70. The only Government troops serving within the Bhopawur Agency is the Malwa Bheel Corps.

The following Table shows the strength, and number of sick during the year :—

From 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873	...	12 months.
Daily average strength	...	401.1
" " sick	...	15.81
Remaining on 31st March 1872	...	11
Admitted during the year	...	470
Total treated	...	481
Discharged	...	472
Died in Hospital	...	3
Died out of Hospital	...	0
Remaining on 31st March 1873	...	6

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

71. A few troublesome disputes between Dhar and Holkar in the Kooksee and Chickulda Pergunnahs were demarcated by the Bheel Agent.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

72. A new Dispensary has been founded at Bukhtghur by that State, and the Raja of Jhabooah has founded two branch Dispensaries at Ranapore and Thandla, the latter one is already opened; the former awaits the engagement of a proper person to manage it.

73. Dr. Greenhow, the Agency Surgeon and Superintendent of Native State Dispensaries, visited all these institutions during the past year, and Dr. Ross, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sagar Circle, visited the dispensaries of Jhabooah and Ali Rajpore. He reports most favorably of their working, copy of which is attached, and he kindly aided by suggestions and advice. This is the first time a Medical Officer of high rank has visited the Bheel country, wherein these dispensaries are situated, and I anticipate good from his visit, for the Chiefs were pleased at the interest taken, and they are encouraged to continue a liberal support.

74. The following Statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the Ali Rajpore and Jhabooah Dispensaries:—

NAME OF DISPENSARY.				Remaining in Hospital during 1st April 1872.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1873.	Number of Vaccinations.
Ali Rajpore	...	...	...	19	1,160	1,179	1,140	9	30	3
Jhabooah	...	...	...	29	2,152	2,181	2,110	31	40	12

75. Referring to letter from the Government of India, No. 1961G. of 21st November 1870, the Table below gives the information therein called for.

NAME OF JAIL.				Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar	...	...	...	109	107	5	
Jhabooah	...	...	...	61	59	2	
Total				170	166	7	

76. In respect to Circular No. 1260P. of 22nd January 1871, nothing has come to the notice of this office showing that the crime therein referred to exists to any appreciable extent within the Bhopawur Agency.

Extract of a letter from the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sagar Circle, to Superintendent, Dispensary, Bhopawur Political Agency, Sirdarpoor, No. 311, dated Jubbulpore, 5th April 1873.

“*Para. 3.*—The number treated in the dispensary at Jhabooah prove the usefulness and efficiency of that institution. Native Doctor Paim Sing deserves great credit for his skill, energy, and attention to his patients. A self-taught man his operations and treatment have gained for him a good reputation. I am glad to learn that a new dispensary is to be built in a good situation.

“*4.* There are few towns in the more thickly peopled districts of my circle that possess such a fine dispensary, jail and school-house as I saw at Ali Rajpore. The hospital was in very good order; the medicines were tidily arranged, and the books well kept and up to date. I noticed the absence of several important medicines, but was informed that stores were on the road. I should think more instruments than a tooth case and enema syringe would be of service there. The attendance of patients was good. I think, however, the presence of a younger and more efficient Hospital Assistant would be desirable.

“*5.* Bhakutghur Dispensary I could not visit, as it has only recently been established.

“*6.* It was very satisfactory indeed to witness the flourishing condition of the dispensaries, and to find how well these institutions were fulfilling the object of their foundation—that of administering sound medical relief to the people.”

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF LIEUTENANT D. W. K. BARR, OFFICIATING DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, MAUNPOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1872-73, DATED 1st APRIL 1873.

THE Districts noted below are under the charge of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpoor, and I have the honor to submit the annual report for the year 1872-73 of the supervision exercised over each :—

1. Maunpoor Pergunnah (British.)
2. Burwanee State (under British management.)
3. Jamnia Bhoomiat (ditto.)
4. Bhoomiahs of Rajghur, Gurhee, Koteday, and Bharoorpoorah.
5. Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas) under British management.
6. His Highness Holkar's Districts.
7. Bombay and Agra Road.

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH.

2. *Introduction.*—The pergunnah consists of 29 villages and contains an area of 1,12,136 beegahs, of which 264 are under irrigation and 5,933 beegahs under cereal crops. Seven of the villages were settled for 20 years in 1867 on the malgoozaree system. The remaining 22 villages are under khalsa management. The total revenue of the pergunnah from all sources was Rupees 8,556 and the expenditure 4,953 during the year. With the numerous advantages of position, soil and climate which have been frequently detailed, it is difficult to account for the fact that the pergunnah bears but a poor comparison with the neighbouring districts of Holkar and Dhar as regards cultivation, population, and general prosperity. The event most worthy of note during the year was the discovery by my predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of a system of fraud and roguery that had been carried on for some years by a dishonest putwaree, who by a complicated series of villanies had managed to appropriate about Rupees 1,300, the profits of the villages over which he had control and which sum, by the malgoozaree system, should have been divided amongst the communities of cultivators in each village. It is satisfactory to be able to report that he was made to disgorge the amount he had stolen, and that it was divided in proper proportions amongst the cultivators he had robbed.

The prospects of the pergunnah are I hope gradually, though slowly, improving. During the year under report 219 beegahs of land have been brought under cultivation for the first time, and 27 men of the cultivating class have come to settle. Six wells have been dug and seven old wells repaired and brought into use.

JUDICIAL.

3. *Civil Justice.*—The table in the Appendix gives the statistics of the Civil Court. Sixty-two cases were decided during the year as compared

with 92 cases in the previous year or 30 less. There was good reason to believe that the work in the Civil Court under the Kamasdar was carried on in a most unsatisfactory manner, and that it was the cause of much and justifiable discontent among those affected by its decrees. The Court was therefore closed on the 1st September 1872 by the order of the Agent to the Governor-General, and since that date all civil suits have been heard and settled by the Deputy Bheel Agent. I have no hesitation in saying that the change has proved beneficial.

4. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-eight cases were tried during the year under report against 30 in the last year. The number of persons tried was 62, of whom 29 were convicted, four transferred, and the remainder discharged. Of the 29 convicted two were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of six months and under, one was flogged and 26 were fined only.

5. *Police*.—Property was stolen to the amount of Rupees 326-9, and of this only Rupees 6 worth, or 2 per cent., was recovered.

REVENUE.

6. *Receipts*.—The total revenue of the pergunnah amounted to Rupees 8,556 against 9,014 Rupees for 1871-72, the net decrease being Rupees 458. This is chiefly caused by the decrease in the sale of stamps owing to the closing of the Civil Court referred to above. The land revenue and abkaree show an increase of Rupees 60 and Rupees 47, respectively, as compared with last year's report.

7. *Charges*.—The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 4,953, or Rupees 396 less than that of the previous year.

EDUCATION.

8. The following table shows the average attendance of boys in the Maunpoor Pergunnah Schools:—

Maunpoor Schools.

English class	...	...	...	...	20
Hindee „	...	...	...	...	38
Oordoo „	...	...	...	...	18
Night „	...	...	...	...	11

Khoordee School.

Hindee class	6
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

The attendance is regular and the boys show anxiety to improve. The English class is however very deficient. The want of a good master is greatly felt. The night school is attended by boys (chiefly Bheels), who are occupied in the fields all day. Their instructors are the boys who are first in the Hindee and Oordoo classes, and these receive a small sum every month as a reward for their work.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. *Public Works*.—Rupees 464 have been expended in petty repairs of buildings and roads from Imperial funds. The expenses are within the estimate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Dispensary*.—1,139 cases were treated in the Maunpoor Dispensary; among these 16 deaths occurred.

11. *Vaccination*.—51 children were successfully vaccinated during the year.

12. *Agriculture*.—The rainfall registered was 41 inches during the year. Khureef crops were up to the average, while the rubbee crops were not so good as usual. The opium crop suffered from the frosts of January and the heavy rain that fell during four days in February.

13. *Health*.—The general health of the pergunnah was good throughout the year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

14. *Local Funds*.—The statement below shows the receipts, charges, and cash balance of each of the local funds :—

Name of Fund.			Balance of last year.	Receipts of the present year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
Road Fund...	...	...	308	327	633	444	189
Municipal Fund	...	...	556	189	745	590	155
School Fund	...	...	311	53	364	335	29
Total Rupees ...			1,173	569	1,742	1,369	373

II.—BURWANEE STATE.

15. *Introduction*.—A comparison of the condition of this State as it now is with the state of things that existed previous to the Superintendency, which commenced in 1860, will best demonstrate how much is due to the able management exercised by the Native Superintendent, Rai Bahadoor Venkut Ram.

Thirteen years ago the country of Burwance was chiefly remarkable for the large amount of crime and lawlessness that existed throughout its extent. Robberies were of daily occurrence; there were no Police arrangements. The Bheels living in the Satpoorah hills, which run through the State, were most unsettled and made themselves the terror of the country by frequent raids upon the unprotected cultivators. The larger part of the country was consequently lying waste; villages were deserted; there were no roads; and the prospects of the country were yearly becoming worse. The revenue had dwindled down to Rupees 23,512; the debts amounted to Rupees 17,000; and the results of the Rana's apathy and mismanagement were so serious that the Government of India was at length compelled to direct the Superintendency of the State.

For the year under report the revenue collected amounted to Rupees 96,677. The population, which in 1860 was about 20,000, is now 31,000s Villages are well populated and well cultivated; the ryots are prosperous and happy. Education has taken root and already produced good fruit. The Bheels are quiet and contented. Roads have been made, wells dug, and various useful public buildings built. One lakh of Rupees has been invested in Government paper, and there is besides a cash balance of Rupees 28,858.

During the past year steady progress has been made in all the branches of the State. Considerable alarm was caused by the rebellion of Jugtia Naik, a turbulent Bheel, living in Holkar's district of Dussana, on the right bank of the Nerbudda. He collected a gang of about 200 Bheels and for four months was a source of perpetual anxiety to Burwanee, as he did not restrict his raids to his own districts. I have had the honor of submitting a full report of this Bheel's misdeeds and of his capture and the dispersion of the band he had collected.

The crops were generally good, and the health of the district, except during two months when cholera appeared to some extent, excellent. Ranee Goolab Koowur, mother of the Rana, died in August 1872. Her death is to be much regretted, as she had considerable influence over the Rana and his brother Indur Sing, and was able to do much towards preventing disagreeable family disputes, which since her death have been frequent and vexatious.

16. *Character of the Chief.*—The Rana lives at Rajpoor, the chief town of one of the pergunnahs of the State, which he has been allowed to manage during the last three years to test his capability. I have no hesitation in saying that the powers of the Rana are above the average of the majority of Native Chiefs. He is shrewd and intelligent, and when he rouses himself he can conduct in business-like manner.

He has taken a lively interest in the management of the pergunnah that has been entrusted to him, and has been fairly attentive to the work. The Rana had the honor of attending the Durbar held in December last at Burwaie by His Excellency the Viceroy, and I am hopeful that he benefited by all he saw and heard there.

JUDICIAL.

17. *Civil Justice.*—The following table shows the working of civil justice in the State during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, 1871-72 :—

YEARS.			Number of suits.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1871-72	...	...	554	552	2	25,246	2,596	45 12 0	4 11 0	2.9
1872-73	...	...	523	520	3	27,106	2,889	52 2 0	4 15 0	3.78

Three appeals were made to the Court of the Native Superintendent of Burwanee. The decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld. Two appeals were lodged in the Deputy Bheel Agent's Court against decisions of the Rana. The decisions were in both cases upheld; one appeal is pending.

18. *Criminal Justice.*—Ninety cases were adjudicated during the year under report against 74 in the preceding year. 104 individuals were convicted and 22 discharged. Of the 104 convicted seven were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year and under, 11 to terms of six months and under; one was flogged and 85 were fined only.

19. *Police*.—Property was stolen to the value of Rupees 2,388, of which 885 Rupees worth, or 35 per cent., has been recovered.

REVENUE.

20. *Receipts*.—The subjoined table shows the income of the State in detail for 1872-73, as compared with the year 1871-72 :—

				1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	...	...	...	28,375	32,544	4,169	.....
Sayer and miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,837	5,648	.....	1,189
Abkaree	...	...	...	13,212	14,054	842	.....
Customs	...	...	...	34,738	29,048	.....	5,690
Law and Justice	...	...	...	5,612	6,834	1,222	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	634	1,549	915	.....
Interest	...	...	...	3,030	4,000	970	.....
Total	...	...	...	92,438	93,677	1,239	Net increase.

The principal increase is under the head of land revenue. This is due to the resumption by the State of the three villages held in jaghire by the late Ranee Goolab Koor. There is a large decrease under the head of Customs. This is attributable to the fact that in 1871-72 large quantities of grain were exported into Khandeish to supply the wants of that district, consequently the receipts under this item were unusually large for that year. Owing to strict forest conservancy rules fewer teak logs were cut and taken from the Burwance jungles this year and hence the deficit under the head of Sayer and Miscellaneous.

21. *Charges*.—The Statement below exhibits the State expenditure in detail for the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

				1871-72.	1872-73.
				Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Administrative Establishment	...	...	...	12,222	12,845
Public Works	...	...	...	16,341	22,961
Police	...	...	...	14,070	15,113
Education	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Political charges	...	...	...	6,028	5,938
Pensions and medical charges	...	...	...	2,032	2,481
State charges	...	...	...	16,447	20,855
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,000	6,643
Total Rupees	...	...	...	75,140	89,836

The total expenses are less than the receipts by Rupees 3,841, but in excess of estimate by Rupees 6,031. The chief increase in expenditure appears under the head of State Charges, which have been unusually large this year owing to the expenses incurred in the funeral ceremonies of the late Ranee Goolab Koor, and to the charges attendant on the Rana's visit to Burwaie to be present at the Durbar held in December by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the outlay on nuzzerana and pesh-cush presented on that occasion.

EDUCATION.

22. Education has made fair progress in the State during the year. The total number of scholars on the rolls was 374 against 358 of the preceding year, the average attendance being 288, as compared with 270 in 1871-72. The expenditure on account of education amounted to Rupees 4,158, of which the State grant was Rupees 3,000, the balance Rupees 1,158 being contributed by the inhabitants of the town of Burwancee.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. *Public Works.*—The Statement below shows the expenditure on this head for this year :—

Description of Works.				Amount	Total.
<i>New Works.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Construction of Indur Sing's house...	...	...	...	3,568	16,070
Ditto Stables and carriage house and additions to the Rana's house, and to the school at Rajpoor	...	...	...	3,418	
New bungalow at Burwancee	...	...	...	5,220	
Turning a nullah into the tank at Burwancee	...	...	...	2,953	
Miscellaneous petty works	...	...	...	911	
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Annual repairs of buildings	...	...	...	2,765	6,501
Do. do. of roads	...	...	...	3,736	
Pay of Surveyor, &c.	...	...	...	...	389
Total				...	22,960

AGRICULTURE.

24. *Agriculture.*—52,843 beegas of land were under cereal crops this year; the approximate out-turn was 115,090 maunds of grain.

All the crops were tolerably good though the rubbee harvest suffered somewhat in February from rain. The total rainfall during the year was registered at 27 inches.

25. *Forest Revenue.*—The forests in the eastern portion of the State are preserved. The income from this source is included under the head of Customs.

26. *Dispensary.*—1,359 patients were treated in the Burwancee dispensary of whom 23 died.

The number of patients treated in the Rajpoor dispensary was 1,301, among whom 82 deaths occurred.

27. *Vaccination.*—452 children were successfully vaccinated during the year.

Dr. Ross, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, visited the Burwancee State dispensaries this year during his tour. He was pleased with all he saw.

28. *Health*.—The health of the people was generally good except in the months of June, July, and August 1872, when cholera was prevalent to a slight degree and carried off 125 individuals.

III.—JAMNIA ESTATE.

29. The following account shows the receipts and charges of the State in detail for the year under report:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.	
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	6,492	Land revenue ...	989	
Sayer ...	562	Public works ...	1,737	
Abkaree ...	137	Law and Justice ...	1,032	
Customs ...	348	Political charges ...	1,969	
Law and Justice ...	101	State charges ...	1,850	
Miscellaneous, including Tankas and Ressaldars pay, &c.	5,481	Miscellaneous ...	2,176	
		<i>Extraordinary.</i>		9,753
		Portions of instalment of debt to Bhopjee.	2,000	
		Compensation for wells to late Kamdar Bhopjee, 1st instal- ment.	500	2,500
Total ...	13,121	Total ...	...	12,253
Balance ...	2,248	Balance ...	...	3,116
Grand Total ...	15,369	Grand Total ...	...	15,369

The ordinary expenditure is within the receipts, and there is a cash balance of Rupees 3,116 at the close of the year. Rupees 500 have been paid to the family of the late Bhopjee, Ex-Kamdar, on account of first instalment of compensation for wells agreeably to the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

30. The estate is efficiently supervised by Toolseeram, the Native Manager in charge. The chief sources of revenue are the profits of villages held by the Bhoomiah in istmrar from Scindia, Holkar, and Dhar.

31. *Bonndaries*.—The western boundary of the 47 paras of Jamnia, or that part which touches the Dhar territory, has been settled and marked by pillars. The Indore Durbar having again appealed to Government, the demarcation of that portion of the district adjoining Indore territory has been deferred under the directions of the Agent to the Governor-General, pending the orders of the Government of India on the subject.

32. The young Bhoomiah is now 16 years old and is pursuing his studies in the Indore Residency School. He is a sharp lad and is likely to turn out well.

IV.—BHOOMIAHS.

33. The Bhoomiahs named in the margin are also under the charge of this office. They have behaved well and given little trouble during the year. Chain Sing of Rajghur; Nahar Sing of Gurhee; Oode Sing of Baroorpoora; Motee Sing of Koteday. They were all present at the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Burwaie in December last, and were much pleased at this opportunity of paying homage to the representative of the Government to which they owe allegiance. The Bheel Bhoomiahs were, I feel assured, inferior to none of the Chiefs assembled on that occasion in genuine feelings of loyalty and devotion.

V.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS.)

34. *Revenue*.—The total income of the Pergunnah amounted to Rupees 2,608 in the year under review against Rupees 2,373 in the previous year, the increase being Rupees 375. The principal rise was under the heads of Land Revenue and Abkaree.

35. *Charges*.—The total expenses amounted to Rupees 1,318 in 1872-73 as compared with Rupees 1,102 in 1871-72, leaving a surplus balance of Rupees 1,290 to be divided amongst the two Chiefs of Dewas.

36. *Civil Justice*.—Forty-two civil suits were decided by the Mahalkaree during the year at a cost of Rupees 162. The amount in litigation was Rupees 1,315; four cases are pending.

37. *Criminal Justice*.—Twenty-two cases were adjudicated during the year, in which one man was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with fine; six individuals were fined only and 31 were acquitted.

38. Property was stolen to the value of Rupees 48.

39. *Education*.—During the year the school at Nagziree was removed to Padlia, and the change has had a good result, as there is an increase both in the number of boys and the average attendance. The number of boys on the roll was 13 in 1872-73 against four in last year.

40. *Vaccination*.—Forty-nine children were vaccinated during the year; of these 34 cases proved successful.

41. *Boundary Disputes*.—This small pergunnah, being situated in the midst of Indore territory, was as a natural consequence the victim of many boundary disputes. No less than 17 disputes were registered in a length of boundary extending over only 15 miles. Of these six have been satisfactorily settled by mutual agreement and by the arbitration of an official from the Dewas Durbar, to whose decisions Maharaja Holkar bound himself to agree.

VI.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

42. I have nothing particular to report concerning these districts. I endorse the complaints made by all the officers who have held charge of the Maunpoor Agency of the difficulty experienced in obtaining replies to communications addressed to Indore officials. I was compelled in January last to submit a list of communications the answers to which had not been received from the Indore Vakeel. They were many and of long standing. I trust the new *regime* under Sir T. Madava Rao will improve matters in this respect.

VII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

43. *Traffic*.—The total amount of traffic that passed along this road is valued at about Rupees 98,36,110 against Rupees 1,07,76,373 in 1871-72.

44. *Cotton and Opium*.—8,360 cotton bales and 5,663 opium chests passed down this road during the year under review.

45. *Mannpoor Road and opium dues*.—The total receipts during the year on account of opium dues collected on 5,663 chests at the opium scales amounted to Rupees 20,528-6, the total expenditure being Rupees 2,460 on account of Road Police Establishment, and the available balance for distribution to the co-sharers is Rupees 18,068-6.

46. *Road Local Funds*.—At the commencement of the year there existed three funds, *viz.*, Stray Cattle, Deceased Estate, and Fine. But they were amalgamated into one fund in August last by order of the Agent to the Governor-General and called the Road Fund. The account of the fund stands as under :—

Opening balance	...	Rs. 3,806
Receipts of the year	...	„ 1,729
	Total	„ 5,535
Expenditure during the year	...	„ 5,164
Closing balance	...	„ 371
	Total	„ 5,536

The expenditure includes the sum of Rupees 3,113 invested in 4 per cent. loan, the interest drawn on which will be expended in the establishment of Road Police.

JUDICIAL.

47. *Civil Justice*.—Twenty-one civil suits were decided during the year against 19 in 1871-72. The amount in litigation was Rupees 305.

48. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-three cases were tried against 19 in the last year. Thirty-one persons were convicted and six acquitted. Of the 31 convicted three were imprisoned for a term of six months' imprisonment and under, and 28 fined only.

49. *Police*.—Property was stolen to the value of Rupees 482-11, of which Rupees 75-11 worth was recovered.

APPENDIX H.

No. 3, dated Goona, 1st April 1873.

From—Political Assistant, Goona,

To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit a brief report of my office for the year ending 31st March 1873. The duties of the Political Assistant, though of an useful nature, are not such that the record of them can be very interesting to the general reader, and in order to make them intelligible it is necessary by way of preface to repeat annually the limits of my jurisdiction in an international sense. It comprises—

The four pergunnahs under the Soubah of Bujrunghur (Gwalior).

The jaghire of Miana and Arrour (Gwalior).

The dependent Chiefs of—

Ragooghur.

Gurra.

Parrone.

Bhadoura.

Sirsee.

Dhanouda.

The district of Chuppra (Tonk).

Between these large and small territories, or between their subjects, a variety of subjects arise, such as the settlement of debts and the recovery of stolen cattle; cases of robbery or violence; the small Chiefs require to be extricated from pecuniary difficulties, and to be advised and sometimes admonished; the demands of large on small States to be moderated; trade protected; boundary disputes to be settled; even assistance asked to facilitate marriages—these are some of the things which daily occupy the Political Assistant. They concern the happiness of the many but can only be briefly noticed here.

2. The number of petitions of the above nature and of others disposed of during the year amounted to 1,476.

3. *The District of Bujrunghur, comprising the four Pergunnahs of Runode, Puchar, Bujrunghur and Chachora.*—These continue to enjoy the benefit of the settlement made three years ago. The Durbar was not pleased at the reduction in the assessment, but I hope it may last the period of ten years for which it was made. The great want still is a good school, the means of education being almost *nil*. There are funds for the purpose in the 1 per cent. for education added to the land settlement, and the matter has been brought to the notice of His Highness Maharaja Scindia, and I hope the want will be remedied. The fair held at Bujrunghur, five miles from Goona, again deserves notice. It was well attended and the following is the return of goods disposed of:—

Description of Articles.				Value in Rupees.
Sugar	8,500,	Ghee	900	9,400
Tobacco...	...	...	...	4,200
Dyces	1,050,	Grains	4,600	5,650
Iron wares	...	...	...	3,071
Metal goods of copper, brass, &c.	...	...	...	5,000
Spices, such as asafetida, ginger, cardamoms, pepper, &c.	...	...	...	100,000
Cloth of cotton, wood, silks, both of European and country manufacture	...	...	...	40,000
Miscellaneous fancy goods including toys	...	...	...	5,000
Total ...				1,72,321

The fair commenced on the 7th of October and lasted 15 days.

4. *Jaghire of Miana and Arrone (Gwalior).*—Regarding this jaghire held by the aunt and cousin of His Highness Scindia I have to remark on the excessive duties levied within it. As the duties affect the freedom of trade and are unauthorised and out of proportion to those levied in other parts of His Highness' territories and yield profit only to the Jaghiredar, the matter was brought to His Highness' notice in 1871, and I hope will now be remedied.

5. *Ragooghur.*—Everything has been going smoothly in this Chiefship. The Raja has completed a good work; the old serai on the bank of the Parbutti has given place to one substantially built, where travellers can find comfortable shelter in all seasons.

6. *Gurra.*—This Chief has respectable servants in his employ and the people are contented. He has been sore on the subject of a boundary dispute between his district of Janmehr and Seronge, but the matter is under the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

7. *Parrone, Bhadoura.*—The past year has been an eventful one to these Chiefs. Living in a comparatively remote part of India they had not witnessed the splendour of a Viceregal Durbar. At Burwaie in December they were separately received by the Viceroy, and afterwards in public Durbar, and they carried back, never to be forgotten in their family, the recollection of the gracious reception they met with. The notice of the Durbar was comparatively short, or more of the Chiefs would like to have availed themselves of the opportunity to attend.

8. *Omir.*—I have this cold weather settled a long standing boundary dispute between this Chief and the Thakoor of Kionda, which had been an open sore and is now healed to the satisfaction of both.

9. *Sirsee.*—The late Dewan Bikramajeet died on the 5th October last at the age of 43 years, leaving his son, Bijje Bahadoor, his heir at the age of seven years. Though the Dewan had all the necessities of life in sufficiency the estate had suffered decay from neglect, and some members of the family were much given to cattle-lifting. The opportunity having thus occurred of placing the estate under management, a proposal to this effect met with your ready approval and received the sanction of Government. Accordingly I visited Sirsee during the cold season accompanied by Naib Soubah Kunya Lall and the Gwalior Vakeel, who became fully acquainted with the state of affairs. I consulted the wishes of the widow of the late Dewan through a Native Officer of the highest respectability, who found her very intelligent. She said she did not wish to express any preference as to which of the late Dewan's brothers should manage the estate, saying she left the choice to me. I therefore placed the eldest of the brothers, Chunder Ban, in charge, and the most respectable banker in Goona will receive and disburse the revenues, which are small. Though a supervision will be maintained the management will remain in the hands of the family; thus I hope avoiding all jealousy on the part of the Gwalior Durbar. I anticipate the greatest advantage from careful management during the next decade, and the example cannot fail to be beneficial.

10. *Dhanouda.*—This Chief owns some of the finest property in the neighbourhood, but he is of a very weak character, and his pecuniary difficulties frequently require my good offices.

11. *Chuppra*.—This district belonging to the Nawab of Tonk is well managed and the people contented.

12. *Justice*.—The Returns show eight criminal and 52 civil suits, the latter amounting to Rupees 10,025-12-6; the year has been one almost free from crime.

13. *Public Works*.—A ghât, where the people of Goona can bathe, has been constructed from local funds aided by voluntary contributions.

Trees have been planted on the roads; some small bridges and a causeway constructed.

The Cantonment roads have been kept in repair, and an establishment maintained for watering trees.

The establishment of two staging bungalows is maintained.

A plantation is in course of completion, which will be capable of giving shelter to many hundred persons.

The Agra and Bombay road is maintained in complete efficiency, and staging bungalows and serais afford shelter to travellers of every degree.

14. *Communications*.—The Agra and Bombay road is the only one open to wheel traffic at all seasons, but fair-weather roads intersect in all directions, and their general security is creditable to the States. Few cases of violence and robbery have been brought to notice, and these were on unfrequented roads.

15. *Post*.—Letters and parcels have been carried with regularity and safety, no case of detention or robbery having occurred.

16. *Dispensary*.—This is maintained by His Highness Maharaja Scindia, aided by the local funds and other contributions. It is superintended by Dr. Keegan, and I cannot speak too highly of the interest he takes in it and the benefit he confers on poor people. No sick persons are refused admittance because they cannot support themselves; in this dispensary patients are fed as well as treated. The following is the Return of the dispensary:—

GOONA DISPENSARY.

During 1872-73.

Number of patients admitted or treated	...	...	1,090
Deaths	...	...	36
Number of Vaccinations	...	...	1,332
Cost	...	...	Rs. 1,770-15-11

High and low are beginning to appreciate the benefit of vaccination, and since its introduction Dr. Keegan states that there is a material diminution of small-pox, in fact a case round Goona being rarely reported.

17. *Telegraphs*.—The telegraph has been efficiently maintained; there has been no interruption and no molestation.

18. *Jail*.—The aggregate number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 3,852, at a cost of Rupees 1,306-13-7, or 5 annas $5\frac{5}{8}$ pies per prisoner per diem, including the cost of the Jail establishment.

19. *Schools*.—There is a fair regimental school belonging to the regiment located at Goona, but a good school is much required; and I beg to refer to my remarks on this subject to paragraph 3.

20. I beg to submit the following Returns:—

1st.—Abstract of General Report of the Political Administration.

2nd.—Annual General Statement of Administration of Criminal Justice.

3rd.—Annual Statement of duration of cases in Criminal Court.

4th.—Annual Statement of duration of cases in Civil Court.

5th.—Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of Criminal Justice.

6th.—Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Civil Court of Justice.

7th.—Annual Statement of Administration of Civil Justice.

8th.—General Jail Statistics.

9th.—General Statement, showing the number of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Court under the Central India Agency.

10th.—Statement of Regimental School, C. I. H.

11th.—Annual Return of out-door patients, showing the working of Scindia's Charitable Dispensary.

12th.—Yearly Cash Account of the Dispensary.

13th.—Annual Return of indoor patients, showing the working of Scindia's Charitable Dispensary.

14th.—Vaccination Return.

